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NATO Plan Vote May Spur Cabinet Crisis in Belgium

By Joseph Fitchett

RIS, Dec. 9 (IHT) — Belgium's probable cabinet crisis if it votes a NATO plan to install nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Belgian diplomats said here after the French-speaking Socialist party voted yesterday in favor of the plan.

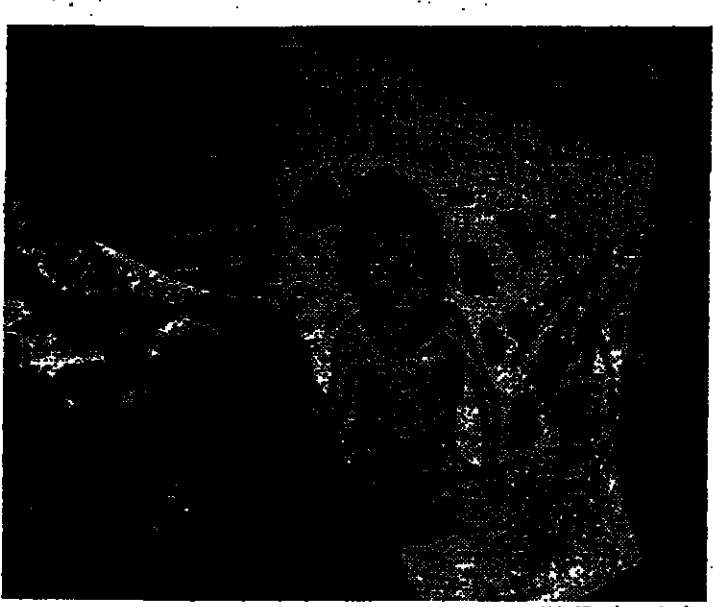
The Belgian crisis is the latest blow to hopes of most NATO governments, led by the Carter administration, of achieving a wide Western consensus on the modernization plan. It involves a decision on producing and deploying the new intermediate-range Pershing, ballistic and ground-launched Cruise nuclear missiles and making a simultaneous European theater arms-control offer to the Soviet Union.

NATO officials in Brussels remained confident today that the ministerial meeting Wednesday will reach agreement on the plan. The package initially called for installing 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and 464 ground-launched Cruise missiles in five West European countries.

Dutch Vote

West Germany, Britain and Italy have announced that they will take the new missiles, but the Netherlands parliament has voted against accepting the missiles. The NATO plan assigns 48 Cruise missiles to Belgium.

The French-speaking Socialists' position calls instead for a six-month moratorium on the missile decision to probe the chances of convincing the Soviet Union to remove its SS-20 nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe. A similar plea to try disarmament talks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Demonstrators march through Brussels on Sunday to protest the NATO plan to install new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

As Paris Meeting Opens U.S. Seeks Backup Plan For Deeper IEA Oil Cuts

PARIS, Dec. 9 (IHT) — As Western industrial nations prepare to adopt ceilings for 1980 oil imports, the United States wants its allies to agree on a quick-response mechanism to produce deeper cuts if supplies drop next year, according to U.S. diplomats here for tomorrow's ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The IEA, in a bid to show Western determination on conservation before the OPEC meeting in Caracas next week, also is expected to announce its intention to try to pare an extra million barrels a day off its combined imports. But European governments are resisting country-by-country allocations of such deeper cuts, diplomats said.

The primary problem will be to agree on efficient monitoring to detect countries' overshooting their import ceilings. The United States is proposing an IEA review every 60 or 90 days to reduce quotas if consumption exceeds supplies. The United States would also like to have an IEA ministerial meeting early next year in hopes that other governments will be ready then to adopt more drastic measures.

The participants will also discuss the possibility of imposing sanctions on IEA members who exceed their quotas, but U.S. diplomats appeared pessimistic about the chances of setting a system of penalties tomorrow. Earlier, the United States suggested barring any offending nation from the IEA's system of emergency oil-sharing in the event of a 7-percent shortfall in oil supplies, diplomats here said.

Some IEA nations, notably West Germany, had resisted the U.S. plan, they said. West German Finance Minister Otto Lambsdorff, chairman of tomorrow's meeting, opposes government interference and is reluctant to commit Bonn to deeper oil cuts that might jeopardize the West German economy.

While the Carter administration is now taking the lead in urging effective collective Western action to reduce world oil demand and to rebalance the market, many European analysts believe that the current improvements in U.S. performance reflect the impact of recession as much as restraint in demand.

Dispute Key Areas of Tabriz Rebels, Khomeini Forces Clash in Heavy Fighting

From Agency Dispatches

TABRIZ, Iran, Dec. 9 — Pro- and anti-Khomeini forces battled in the streets of Tabriz today, capturing and recapturing government buildings in the worst violence of the 4-day-old rebellion in this northwestern provincial capital.

Heavy fighting broke out at the government radio-television station as tens of thousands of Iranian Turks stormed the building and seized it from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's partisans, who had captured it earlier in the day from the rebels.

The two sides exchanged fire with machine guns and other weapons. Fighting was also reported at a university nearby.

Earlier, dissidents rushed down the streets of central Tabriz chanting "Death to Khomeini" and recaptured the governor-general's office here after losing control of it to supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The dissidents, members of the Turkish majority in the province of Azerbaijan, had been in control of the city of 2 million since Thursday. They have demanded changes in provisions of Iran's new Islamic constitution that grant Ayatollah Khomeini absolute power for life, and some want autonomy for the region.

Airport Held

At least 12 persons were wounded in today's clashes, according to a spokesman for the Moslem People's Republican Party (MPRP), the leaders of the Tabriz insurrection. The rebels regard Ayatollah Khomeini as their spiritual leader, as do most of the 8 million Turkish-speaking Azerbaijanis.

It was not known if the demonstrators had managed to recapture any of the branch offices of the MPRP, which had been taken today by pro-Khomeini forces. The Shari'atmandi forces continued to hold other buildings in the city, as well as its airport.

The dissidents, who held the radio and television unit for three days and broadcast pro-Shari'atmandi messages, had surrendered it earlier in the day to the Khomeini forces as about 10,000 government supporters surged up the road leading to the hilltop station.

Last night, the rebels refused to allow two planes carrying pro-Khomeini Revolutionary Guards to land at the Tabriz airport. Local police, revolutionary guards and military units were reported to be siding with the rebels.

Ayatollah Khomeini asked Ayatollah Shari'atmandi late tonight to disband the MPRP to "prevent any further split in Islamic ranks." But in Qom, a spokesman said that Ayatollah Shari'atmandi continued to support the MPRP.

Abolmohsen Rostamkhani, secretary-general of the MPRP, said that the demonstrators intended to continue to hold their positions until (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Dissidents in the provincial capital of Tabriz march in opposition to the new Iranian constitution.

1000 Flee to Thailand Says Vietnam Attacks Khmer Seri Border Camp

By John Burgess

NYAPRATHET, Thailand — About 1,000 Vietnamese, backed by 105mm guns, have penetrated a major (Seri) (free Khmer) stronghold inside Cambodia, Thai sources said.

The attack is the first concerted assault on the border and has driven 30,000 civilians into Thailand.

Analysts said that the Vietnamese action might be the beginning of a campaign to clear a 40-kilometer stretch of the border where 500,000 refugees are crowded in primitive camps run by the communist Khmer Seri.

Khmer Seri foot soldiers moved 100 yards into Thai territory the night of the attack, which began Sunday, the Thai sources said. Apparently fired by Vietnamese gunners on Thai positions near the village of Samro, the troops responded with heavy bombardment, the sources said. The Vietnamese withdrew, but no information on any casualties.

Analysts believed that the attack was part of an attempt to about 300 soldiers of the People's National Liberation Movement, the Khmer Seri, that operates in the area.

The sources said that the troops broke the ring but that six were killed and small arms fire was heard from across the border on Thursday, indicating that the Khmer Seri were continuing to resist. The Thai Army closed the Thai side of the frontier to journalists.

The fighting drove civilians from the huts of thatch and plastic sheeting that they had erected on the Cambodian side. A 35-bed field hospital operated by a French doctor about three miles inside Cambodia was believed destroyed by artillery.

About 30,000 civilians have collected in a jungle area just inside Thai territory, the Thai sources said. They will be allowed to go to a new UN-sponsored camp about seven miles from the border.

2 Other Camps

Analysts said that the attack could speed up Thai efforts to move people from two camps run by separate Khmer Seri groups along the border to the south. The Thai Army believes that camps 007 and 204, each sheltering more than 250,000 people, would be tempting targets for the Vietnamese and might cause fighting to spill into Thailand.

Khmer Seri soldiers at the two camps have prevented people from leaving, however. The camps' commanders fear that their struggle will be lost if their population base is taken away.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Movement, the group that the Vietnamese attacked last Monday, is ranked by most analysts as the best-disciplined of the various Khmer Seri groups that have emerged as a minor third force in the Cambodian conflict.

The front is headed by Son Sam, 68, a French-educated politician who served as premier of Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Son Sam's whereabouts following the attack were not known.

Among non-Communist Cambodians, Son Sam is respected widely as an honest and capable leader. He is remembered for returning from exile to Phnom Penh shortly before the Khmer Rouge captured the city in 1975. In an emotional speech he called on Lon Nol, then the president, to leave the country to allow a political settlement with the Khmer Rouge. Lon Nol refused.

Because of Son Sam's wide appeal among Cambodians, the Vietnamese are reported to have been trying to persuade him to join the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh. Thus analysts were surprised that the Vietnamese attacked Son Sam's group.

The soldiers of Son Sam's organization — there are perhaps 1,000 to 2,000 men and women under arms — are commanded by Dien Del, formerly a general in the Lon Nol army. Journalists who knew him then remember him as Lon Nol's most capable commander.

Analysts note that the front, un-

Japan Buys Extra Iranian Oil

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Oil companies here have bought large quantities of Iranian oil at spot-market prices after Iran offered to extend a long-term direct deal contract next year, the newspaper Mainichi said today.

Iran Plans International 'Grand Jury' Hostages to Be Taken Before Tribunal

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 9 — Iran's foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, said tonight that all 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran will appear before an international grand jury to determine whether they have been guilty of espionage.

"Unless they appear before the grand jury, no one knows if they are guilty or not guilty," he said.

Earlier today, in an interview with a U.S. television news program, he said that Iran would convene an international grand jury, possibly within 10 days, to investigate and "judge before the world" the wrongdoing of the United States in Iran during the last 25 years.

He said that he hoped that the grand jury could be empaneled within the next 10 days but he set no date for the beginning of the hearings. He did not mention any appearance by the hostages in the earlier interview.

Iranian authorities repeatedly have said that they would try the hostages on espionage charges unless the United States Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah. On Friday, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that a date for the espionage trials would be set within 48 hours, but he did not mention it today.

He insisted that the hostages were "all fine and in good health" and promised that international observers would be allowed to see them and report on their condition.

U.S. 'Crimes'

On the grand jury, he said: "We intend to create an international grand jury not for trial but to investigate American wrongdoing and crimes in Iran since the American intervention in the coup d'etat of 1953. . . American foreign policy is going to be on trial."

He added, "It is important that international criminals and dictators learn they cannot murder and steel billions and then spend the rest of their lives living safely and comfortably and protected by the United States."

He also asserted that any trade embargo against Iran would not work. "We do not worry about that. Countries will not take part in any U.S. trade embargo. Hard-line stands like that will only mean we will remain frozen."

In an earlier announcement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, there were no details about who would be on the grand jury or how it would operate. The ministry said that the members would be "independent and free personalities of the world" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Unrest Casts Doubts on Its Ability to Control Its Facilities Iran Oil Company's Grip on Production Is Questioned

By Edward Cowan

ABADAN, Iran (NYT) — The Islamic revolution has afflicted Iran's oil industry with continuing unrest and work stoppages, throwing into question whether the National Iranian Oil Co., the world's second-largest exporter of oil, has more than tenuous control over its own facilities.

The ability of such a major producer to head off problems is of special importance to the rest of the world because, even at its deliberate reduced production of 3.5 million barrels a day, Iran is the world's second largest exporter of oil, behind Saudi Arabia. Last year, Iran's production was 5.5 million barrels a day, until a few weeks ago, it was almost 4 million barrels a day.

The Iranian oil company's managers and their associates were friendly to the first U.S. correspondent to visit its operations in southwestern Iran since the political crisis that began on Nov. 4 with the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but there were moments that reflected the tensions that Iranian feel.

In interviews last week, the oil company's managers responsible for the Khuzestan province oil fields and the Kharg Island tanker-loading terminals expressed confidence that production and shipments could be sustained despite uncertainties about relations with labor and the future supply of spare parts and new equipment.

6-Day Week

An illustration of the problems with labor was a recent attempt to institute a six-day workweek. When Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council ordered the move in early autumn, the electricians, machinists and welders in the shops of the Abadan oil refinery, the world's largest, refused to have any part of it.

Under the new schedule, the craftsmen were to report at 7 a.m. as usual but go home at 2 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. On Thursday, the day before the Muslim Sabbath, they were to come in for a five-hour day.

"On the first day, they started at 7, and at 2 o'clock nobody left," said P. Shahideh, the assistant general manager for operations. The workers went home at 3 o'clock, as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Quiet Flights Led to Signal anoi Offensive

By John Burgess

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 9 (AP) — Soviet planes have made at least 10 unauthorized flights over the border in the last two months, officials said that they believed the flights were synchronized military activities in Cambodia.

The Ministry of the Communications said today.

Some sources said that they believed the Soviet Union had transported arms and ammunition into Vietnam on those flights to prepare the Vietnamese for a major offensive in Laos.

While, Vietnam accused the States of using its "highest power" — the Congress — to allegedly U.S. interference in Laos.

Vietnamese news agency, a commentary in the military Quan Doi Nhat Dan, called a congressional resolution urging U.S. President Carter to immediately new diplomatic deal with the Cambodian

Morgan Guaranty Warns on Massive OPEC Revenues

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 9 (IHT) — Morgan Guaranty Frost, one of the pre-eminent members of the Eurocurrency market, gave notice yesterday that commercial banks should no longer be counted on to handle the swelling revenue surpluses of the oil-exporting states to the same extent that they have since 1973.

This means a reluctance to accept the full increase in funds that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will seek to deposit with banks, estimated to run between \$50 billion and \$100 billion per year over the next five years. By 1983, total OPEC assets may have doubled to \$500 billion. It also means an unwillingness to increase lending to the deficit countries at anything like the 25-percent annual rate that has prevailed since the first "oil shock."

This intermediation by the major North American, European and Japanese banks — acting through the Eurocurrency market to recycle funds from surplus to deficit countries — is universally credited with having cushioned the depressive impact of the fourfold increase in oil prices in 1973.

A Speech Saturday

But in a speech yesterday to the board of governors of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs and in an interview, Rimmer de Vries, Morgan's senior vice president, warned that it is a mistake to think that the adjustment over the next five years will be as smooth as that of the last five.

Many critics have warned that banks have risked becoming beholden to very large OPEC depositors and overextended in their loan exposure to developing countries. For example, external lending by commercial banks in the principal industrial countries, net of interbank transfers (a figure that excludes lending to other banks), is estimated to

Surpluses Too Large for Banks to Handle

have risen from some \$170 billion at the end of 1973 to \$640 billion by the end of last September.

But in congressional hearings and public speeches bankers and government officials have repeatedly stated that fears about these developments were largely unfounded and greatly exaggerated.

'Oil Shock'

Underlying these views was the assumption that the "oil shock" and the adjustment to it was a one-time thing. In fact the price of oil subsequently declined in "real terms" as inflation eroded the purchasing power of OPEC's earnings. But this year, the price of oil has risen by more than 60 percent (other calculations have put the rise at 80 percent), and it is widely assumed that this is only the beginning of a long period of rising oil prices in real terms. This means a continually rising OPEC surplus in contrast to the steady decline that marked the 1970s.

It also means slow growth in the industrialized countries and difficult-to-find export markets for the newly industrializing countries (the small group of developing countries where banks have done the bulk of their lending) is not simply a transitory response to a one-time shock, but that it is a long-term fundamental adjustment to an on-going crisis.

Now, Morgan Guaranty is warning that complacency about the enormity of the problem of handling so much money — fostered by the smooth recycling of funds to date — might slow the drive to find solutions. The problems, as Mr. de Vries sees it, are:

- How the huge OPEC surpluses can be recycled without leaning so heavily on participation by banks.
- How the OPEC states' desire to diversify their currency holdings can be satisfied without upsetting foreign-exchange markets.
- How the deficit countries can be weaned from the Eurocurrency's easy access to finance and instead to borrow from the International Monetary Fund where lending is conditioned on sound economic policies.
- "OPEC assets may double over the next few years and may climb to over \$500 billion by 1983," Mr. de Vries told the Atlantic Institute. "The currency disposition of these assets will have a major bearing on exchange-market sentiment and could have a severely disruptive impact on exchange rates unless wisely handled."
- His suggestion, in addition to urging a more active role for the IMF and a direct role by OPEC countries in recycling their surpluses to deficit countries, is the formation of what he calls "off-market diversification facilities."

Despite West German, Swiss and Japanese reluctance to see their currencies used as reserve assets by other central banks, Mr. de Vries said that "diversification . . . will occur" whether or not the governments approve. The only question is whether the shift out of the dollar is channeled "sensitively and on a scale commensurate with the explosive growth in investment portfolios of some reserve holders."

His central theme is that "there is no room for complacency . . . just because the banks handled the job so well during the 1970s."

"On the very optimistic assumption that there is no further real change in the price of oil after 1980," Mr. de Vries estimates that OPEC's "current-account surplus [exports minus imports] after allowing for direct OPEC aid disbursements of \$20 billion per year will average \$56 billion a year through 1985."

A more realistic scenario, he believes, is a real increase in the price of oil of 3.8 percent per year — an assumption that results in an annual average OPEC surplus of \$70.4 billion. A worst-case scenario, allowing for an annual real price increase of 8 percent, results in average annual OPEC surplus of \$94.6 billion.

"Between the end of 1973 and mid-1979, OPEC countries increased their deposits in banks in the major industrial countries by about \$70 billion, representing more than 40 percent of their cumulative current-account surplus during this period," he told the Atlantic Institute.

"With OPEC external assets projected to build up rapidly in the next few years, continued efforts by OPEC countries to place a very large share of the increase in their funds in the banks could face the latter with problems of undesirable concentrations on the deposit side of their balance sheets," he said.

Portfolio Diversification

On the other side, the already substantial exposure of banks to major non-OPEC developing-country borrowers "would have to grow by approximately 20 percent per annum to meet all projected balance-of-payments financing requirements if banks continue to account for the same large share of financing that has characterized recent years," he said.

But "the need for portfolio diversification and risk-dispersal probably will constrain the banks' capacity to meet some countries' potential financing requirements," he warned.

"While banks will continue to play an important role in intermediating OPEC surpluses and in financing balance-of-payments deficits during the 1980s, their share will and should diminish," he said.

The solution he favors is the off-market diversification facilities, whereby Saudi Arabia could sell dollars to the Bundesbank in exchange for securities denominated in Deutsche marks. The interest rate, maturity and other conditions negotiated between the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Evicted Settlers Getting New Site Near Elon Moreh

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Israel today ordered work to start at a new site for settlers ousted from the outlawed outpost of Elon Moreh, as hundreds of West Bank Arabs burned tires and set up a rock barricade to disrupt the operation.

A government spokesman said after the weekly Cabinet meeting that military authorities have been instructed to start work immediately on a new settlement near Elon Moreh.

The settlers agreed last week at a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin to move to the new site. The Supreme Court declared their outpost illegal on Oct. 22 because it was established on private Arab land.

The Cabinet spokesman said that the substitute settlement would be on Mount Kubir, near Nablus, and would involve no expropriation of private land.

Turkey on Tightrope Between Islam, West

Turkey has a democratic system — however problem-plagued — in which a majority of Turks still have faith. In spite of the country's many problems, 70 percent of the electorate went to the polls on Oct. 14, and 47 percent voted for Mr. Demirel's conservative Justice Party, which is about as far removed from the Ayatollah Khomeini genre of extremism as it could be.

The offices of Mr. Maragheh's Radical Movement in Tehran were sacked last night, but Mr. Maragheh escaped and was reported in hiding. Iranian television said last night that evidence had been found of CIA spying at the office.

"We forget too easily that it was the Europeans themselves who, three years ago, were worried about the risk of seeing SALT-2 talks limit or prevent the deployment of [U.S.-made] arms to maintain an approximate parity in the European theater," he said.

They were convicted of an armed band to overthrow the state and taking part in kidnappings. After 32 hours of deliberation, the jury of the court confirmed all the

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Canadian Aide in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP) — Canadian Foreign Minister Flora MacDonald arrived today for a three-day visit during which she will have talks with her French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet.

In Zahedan, a southeastern provincial capital, rebellious Baluchi tribesmen have taken the governor general and other officials as hostages, demanding regional autonomy within a month, Iranian sources said.

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response to 3-Mile Island

Carter Removes Chairman of Nuclear Energy Panel

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT) — President Carter has fired Joseph R. DeLoach as chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and appointed several other changes that will improve the safety of nuclear energy in response to the accident at Three Mile Island, Pa., last March.

At the same time, Mr. Carter said that the United States "cannot shut the door on nuclear energy." He strongly urged the NRC to its present pause in the licensing of new reactors as soon as possible "in any event no later than six months from today."

Recent events in Iran have shown us the clear, stark dangers of excessive dependence on imported oil for our nation," Mr. Carter said. "We must make every effort to lead this country to energy security."

Mr. Carter added that every domestic energy source, including nuclear power, is critical if we are to free our country from its overdependence on unstable sources of high-priced foreign oil. We do not have the luxury of abandoning nuclear power or imposing a lengthy moratorium on its development.

Mr. Carter said that he would appoint a new chairman of the NRC as soon as the agency becomes available. While praising Mr. DeLoach's performance, he said that new leadership of the NRC is required in the

spirit of the recommendations of the presidential commission. The next scheduled vacancy is in June, when the term of Richard Kennedy expires.

Mr. Carter said further that early next year he will send Congress a reorganization plan to strengthen the role of the chairman of the NRC and provide this person with the power to act on a daily basis as the chief executive officer, with authority to put needed safety requirements and procedures in place.

A key criticism by the presidential commission was that, because the existing law gives essentially equal power to all five members of the NRC, there was no single government official with unambiguous authority to make the required decisions during the reactor accident at Three Mile Island.

John Kennedy, chairman of the Three Mile commission and president of Dartmouth College, said in a statement that he is delighted "at the totally positive response of the president of the United States." He said that Mr. Carter directly endorsed most of the commission's recommendations.

The Edison Electric Institute, the lobbying group for utilities, said in a statement, "We are grateful the administration intends to move ahead with nuclear plant licensing without inordinate delay."

Safety Improvements

Mr. Carter proposed additional changes to increase the safety of nuclear power production.

He will appoint a five-member expert advisory committee to monitor the performance of the NRC, other federal agencies, the states and utilities in improving nuclear energy. The committee will make periodic reports to the president and the public.

To assure that various safety improvements are expeditiously implemented, Mr. Carter said he will immediately request an additional \$65.1 million in appropriations for the NRC, the Department of Energy and the Federal Emergency Planning Agency.

Mr. Carter asked the NRC to accelerate the posting of a resident federal inspector at every reactor site, and to evaluate the need for an additional government expert in the control room of all operating reactors.



FISH PARTY — In their own version of the Boston Tea Party, environmentalists Saturday tossed empty fish crates over the side of ship Beaver in Boston to protest sale of oil leases off George's Bank. The protesters oppose the lack of safeguards to protect the fishing industry.

1½ Gallons Daily for Each Vehicle

Carter Asks Standby Gasoline Rationing

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT) — The Carter administration has put forward a standby proposal for gasoline rationing that presumes the availability of about 1½ gallons per day for each of the 135 million vehicles in the United States.

If put into effect in an emergency, the program would spend \$2 billion a year to administer and enforce the distribution of billions of coupons.

Douglas Robinson, acting director of the Energy Department's Economic Regulatory Administration, said Friday that the plan would allow a "white market" in rationing coupons.

The plan, which is open for public comment for the next month, with a final version to be sent to Congress in February, would set aside supplies of gasoline for emergency services, the handicapped and other special groups.

Mr. Robinson said that if a national emergency arises, coupons now in storage in Denver would be used first. After that, the system would provide "coupon checks" that the government would mail every three months to all vehicle owners for cashing at their local banks or post offices.

20% Shortage

According to the terms of the legislation that required the Carter administration to draft the rationing plan, it could be put into effect by presidential order only if there were a shortage of 20 percent or more of supplies of gasoline and home heating oil, or if the president determined that the United States had not met energy conservation quotas agreed upon with U.S. allies.

Studies are under way to determine if the administration should ask Congress to change the text so that rationing could be imposed if the shortage was 15 percent, or even 10 percent. Mr. Robinson remarked that a 20-percent shortage of gasoline would cause dire social and

economic conditions, with higher unemployment and a severe recession.

According to the current draft, which might be modified substantially, gasoline would be apportioned among the states in an emergency according to the amounts that have been used in recent years. Any reduction from these specific targets would be by a common percentage.

Mr. Robinson said that each of the country's 135 million gasoline-powered vehicles now consumes an average of about 60 gallons of fuel every month. A 20-percent reduction in supplies would cut this back to 48 gallons a month. But there would be additional reserves for emergency and hardship use that would further reduce the target amount for the average driver to about 45 gallons a month.

Vehicle owners would be allowed to save up coupons for a long vacation trip. Also, a motorist could buy coupons on the open market from other drivers who elected to sell them. The coupon rationing program was mandated by the Emergency Energy Conservation Act that Mr. Carter signed last month.

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Byrd Asserts Arms Treaty Is Not Dead in U.S. Senate

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT) — Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said yesterday that contrary to recent pessimistic forecasts the strategic arms treaty was still "very much alive," has the highest legislative priority and would be voted on by the Senate early next year.

The treaty has lost momentum because of several factors, including the Iranian crisis, and some Senate staff aides insist that Sen. Byrd could not now muster the two-thirds majority needed for ratification.

The West Virginia Democrat, a supporter of the arms-limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, said: "The Senate will reach a vote on this treaty early next year, make no doubt about it. It will be my top priority." The fact that circumstances have caused a delay, he said, "should not be of any comfort, succor or encouragement to opponents of the treaty, in the Senate or outside."

Sen. Byrd had said last week that the atmosphere was unsuitable for Senate debate on the treaty, which he had once hoped to begin in early November.

Asked whether the treaty were dead, Sen. Byrd said it was "very much alive and kicking." He said he would have no reluctance to call up the treaty simply because the outcome on the Senate floor was uncertain. Indeed, he said, "It is through the debate itself that decisions are formulated and the wisdom of proceeding with approval of this treaty can be made clear."

Noting predictions that the treaty's prospects would diminish with the intensification of presidential politics next year, Sen. Byrd said, "We have seen these premature, ill-fated, ill-conceived prognostications before" — for example, before Senate approval of the Panama Canal treaties.

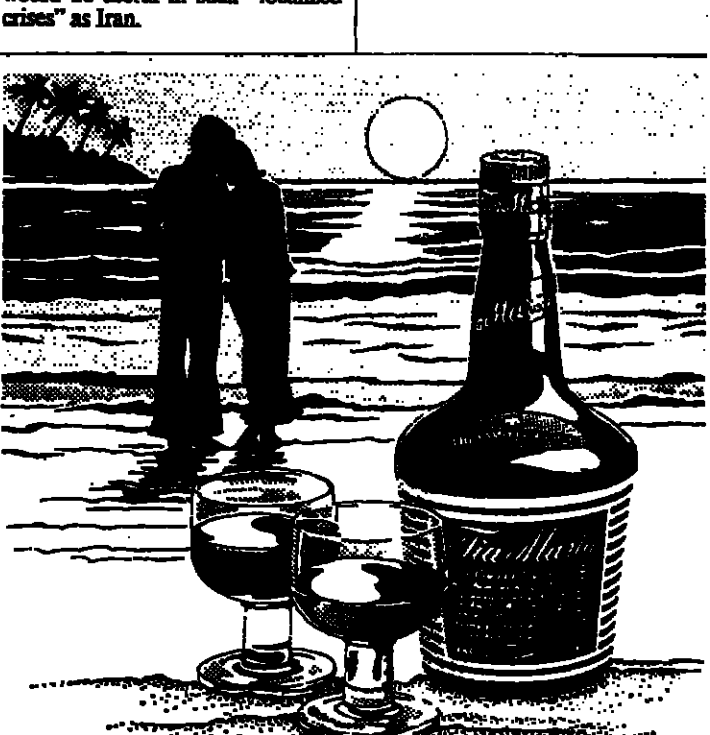
Islamabad Protests

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Pakistan issued a protest to Afghanistan yesterday saying that Afghan planes had violated its airspace and bombed Pakistani villages near the border.

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry summoned the Afghan ambassador and gave him what officials called a strong protest against the incidents Thursday in Chitral, Pakistan has issued several similar protests in the last few years to the government in Kabul.

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F-15s Passed Within 10 Feet of Concorde

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT) — France's Concorde recently within 10 feet of colliding with a U.S. F-15 fighter off the New York coast, according to a report from the Pentagon.

The pilots reported the near-miss five weeks ago, but it was not until Friday that the government disclosed how close the planes came.

The Air Force accepted responsibility for the incident. Its report said that controllers did not have adequate information about the F-15 formation commander, who inadvertently allowed the plane to deviate from his assigned altitude.

Observers could recall an incident in which an airliner had a mid-air crash by so narrow a margin, nor an instance in which an airliner had such a close call with a whole formation.

The incident occurred in the mission of Oct. 30 off the coast of New York. The Concorde, headed east and under control of the New York area, located at New York area, located at New York area, located at New York area.

Plans for the refueling had been made known long in advance, and the 29,000-to-31,000-foot altitudes in the military zone had been reserved for the exercise.

At 2:25 p.m., according to an FAA communications transcript, the Concorde radioed the control center that it had reached 28,000 feet. One minute later, it reported: "We are in the middle of a formation at 'light level two eight zero'."

At 2:30 the Concorde pilot called again: "Just had a near miss with five aircraft."

Data retrieved later from FAA computers showed that the lead fighter, the one equipped with the device to radio altitude information to the ground, had moments before descended to an altitude of 27,200 feet. The Concorde flew safely to Paris. The fighters returned to Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Spokesmen for both the Air Force and the FAA said no consideration was being given at the moment to any changes in the rules permitting military refueling missions to be conducted so close to civilian traffic corridors.

But the Air Force spokesman said: "We're taking action to get information on what happened to everyone who should know. They're being told of their responsibilities."

Bomb Explodes At Office in N.Y. Of Cuban Mission

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT) — Two police officers standing guard in front of the office of the Cuban mission to the United Nations restrained and searched a Spanish-speaking member of the mission's staff when he attempted to warn them of a bomb shortly before it exploded Friday night at the mission building here.

"They have a closed-circuit TV scanner in the mission building," a police official said yesterday. "Someone from the mission ran out to the police booth, started shouting in Spanish something like 'Bomb, bomba.' The officers didn't know who he was."

Shortly after the bomb exploded, blowing out windows in a two-block area, the anti-Castro terrorist group Omega 7 phoned news agencies and took responsibility for the blast. It has claimed responsibility for six explosions in the last eight months.

The two police officers were treated for minor injuries in the explosion. There were no other injuries.

A police source said that two men had been seen placing the bomb but that they escaped. The bomb was smoking, the source said, and the person carrying it warned several persons in the area to "get away, a bomb will go off."

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Justice Officials Say IRS Aid in Narcotics Probes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — Federal officials brought \$3.2 million in cash into a Senate hearing to underscore the need for effective prosecution of major narcotics dealers.

Cash, which had been seized in Los Angeles last October, represented an "infinitesimal part" of \$35 billion in illegal narcotics that escapes federal taxation, the Senate permanent subcommittee was told by the Los Angeles Times.

Bensinger, head of the enforcement administration, said the Internal Revenue Service no longer gives full attention to narcotics investigations through billions of dollars in untaxed revenues are at

Bensinger and Robert Perry, U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, said that the \$3.2 million in cash was seized from a Panamanian bank account, one which has gone un-

traced to an intermediate Florida by an armored car. The suspected owner of the car was not identified.

Bensinger and Irvin Nathan, assistant attorney general, said new IRS policies play special enforcement programs. Instead, the tax is focusing more on average

MUSICAL COMPOSITION PRIZE PRINCE PIERRE OF MONACO 1980

The prize for Musical Composition organized by the Prince Pierre of Monaco Foundation will be given for the 21st time in the Spring of 1980, in Monte-Carlo. The deadline for submitting candidates is April 1, 1980.

This competition, with its grant of 30,000 French Francs, will be consecrated exclusively, in 1980, to the works of Symphonies Music and Ballet Music. The work having obtained the "Prince of Monaco Musical Composition Prize" will be performed, in Monaco, in the course of the year following the Jury Selection.

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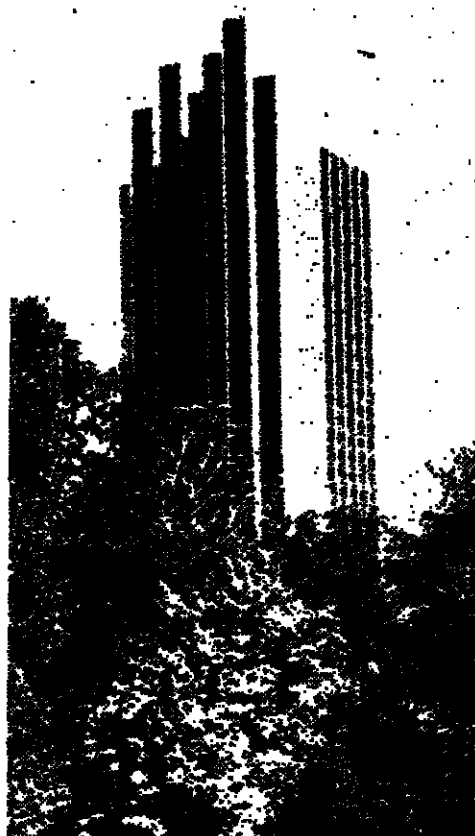
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West Bank Autonomy Talks Dragging

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Dec. 9 (WP) — The new U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, conceded today that the May deadline for setting up an autonomous Palestinian administration on the occupied West Bank may not be met.

But Mr. Linowitz emphasized the determination of President Carter and the leaders of Egypt and Israel to persevere despite the slow pace of progress so far in the seven-month-old negotiations set up under the March 26 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

His carefully balanced comments were made after more than two hours of talks with President Anwar Sadat, his first contact with the Egyptian leader since taking over as the chief U.S. negotiator. They illustrated the cautious, lawyerly approach that the 66-year-old attorney has taken toward the talks, con-

trasting with the folksy style of his predecessor, Robert Strauss. After his two days of talks here, Mr. Linowitz was flying to Israel tonight for what he called a similar "learning experience" with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the chief of the Israeli negotiating team, Interior Minister Josef Burg.

Clouded by Iran

His Middle East tour, the first in his new job, has fallen under the cloud of the turmoil in Iran and preoccupation in Washington with the fate of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Egyptian officials have expressed concern that the Iranian crisis was distracting Mr. Carter and his senior Middle East aides in the White House and the State Department from the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. At the same time, they have underlined the "impending" U.S. presidential elections as a likely obstacle to high-level decisions on the

Middle East or any U.S. pressure on Israel to make concessions in the talks.

Mr. Linowitz emphasized that Mr. Carter, in a conversation in Washington, expressed continuing concern for the autonomy negotiations and the need to carry through on the peace process outlined at Camp David despite the Iranian drama and its consequences elsewhere. But, again balancing his remarks, he acknowledged that the Iranian crisis had affected the talks and indicated that he and Mr. Sadat had discussed the fallout in their meeting at Mr. Sadat's country home fifteen miles north of Cairo.

"Obviously, the developments in Iran do have repercussions and some of them will be felt in the negotiations in which we are engaged, if only because it will affect this part of the world," he said.

First-Name Rapport

Mr. Sadat, swiftly moving into the first-name relationship that has become his trademark, said that he had spent "a really charming time with Sol," but he avoided questions about the substance of the discussions.

Mr. Sadat is to hold a three-day summit conference with Mr. Begin starting Jan. 7 at the Egyptian resort of Aswan. Another round of autonomy talks is scheduled shortly before that in Israel, taking as its starting point reports prepared by technical teams that have been meeting regularly during the last several months.

Mr. Linowitz suggested after his discussion with Mr. Sadat that the Aswan conference could give new impetus to the autonomy talks, saying that Mr. Sadat had expressed to him an intention to turn the meetings with Mr. Begin into a substantial exchange. In particular, the U.S. envoy said, Mr. Sadat intends to pursue some "clear ideas" on resolving the dispute over Jerusalem's status in the proposed Palestinian administration.

Observers here quickly recalled, however, that Mr. Sadat had made previous expressions of intent before past meetings with Mr. Begin without anything ever coming of them during the actual talks.

25,000 Are Routed By Nicaragua Floods

MANAGUA, Dec. 9 (UPI) — About 25,000 persons were homeless after rain-swollen rivers flooded 40 towns in northeastern Nicaragua starting Friday, officials said during the weekend.

Officials said that helicopters were taking food, clothing and medicine to the region. The Coco, the Huapala, the Huapala and several other rivers flooded.



President Anwar Sadat of Egypt (left) and Sol Linowitz, new U.S. envoy to the Middle East, address reporters at their meeting at Mr. Sadat's country retreat north of Cairo.

Retired General to Begin To Reorganize Israel Arm

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM — A general who once invoked a rule prohibiting staff officers from saying "no" is returning from civilian life to reorganize the Israeli Army along the lines of the U.S. Army.

Maj. Gen. Israel Tal had been studying a reorganization plan since 1977 at the request of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who two weeks ago ordered it implemented. It was delayed because of opposition by two chiefs of staff.

Israel has had separate commands for the air force and navy, but the ground forces — in effect, the fighting army itself — had no separate command and worked directly for the chief of staff. Maj. Gen. Tal's plan adds a third major command to Israel's military structure.

Maj. Gen. Tal will become the commanding officer of the ground forces. Infantry, paratroops, artillery and engineers will be under him.

Mr. Weizman said that, because of the peace with Egypt, the reorganization is now possible. Israel had been afraid to tear up the chain of command when there was a possibility of war, and chiefs of staff reportedly objected to losing close control over the main fighting units.

Possible Candidate

Israeli military writers have described Maj. Gen. Tal as a possible candidate to be the next chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Forces, or IDF, as the military is called. Maj. Gen. Tal — formal, politically dovish and old for an Israeli general at 56 — would represent a big change of style for the IDF.

Most Israeli chiefs of staff have been men of action, famed for leading troops into battle at the front. Maj. Gen. Tal is a theoretician who has success fought the system in and out of the army.

Unlike Israel's typically young generals, he has always been on saluting in his command. His top deputy was expected to be him. Maj. Gen. Tal's nickname was "Talk" — five for Tal — but no one has ever called him that.

Just before the Six-Day War in 1967, when he was commander of Israel's armed forces, he said that staff officers were more to units in the field. He changed.

No one in headquarters gave a negative response to a unit's request, he said, except colonels directly under him. They would have to come to explain their actions. There were negative replies, they marked.

When field officers came that they could not reach off headquarters because they were meeting, Maj. Gen. Tal had meetings during work hours, he said, could be held and after 5. The number of meetings declined radically.

Maj. Gen. Tal is considered father of the IDF's tactical and armored concepts, proved outstandingly successful in 1967 and, after initial setbacks in the 1973 war.

© Los Angeles Times

RUNNING BLINDFOLDED IN THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

NATO Deployment of Euro-Strategic Weapons

The proposed December NATO decision to deploy long-range ballistic and cruise missiles on European soil for the first time should be deferred.

With the fate of SALT II still unresolved, the U.S. is nevertheless pressing NATO governments, at the ministerial meeting this mid-December, to decide on the "modernization" of its long-range theater nuclear forces by the deployment of 572 strategic missiles in Western Europe.

But "modernization" is a seductive misnomer. This decision would not involve the replacement of existing nuclear weapons, but would be a new deployment concept. It would be the first time that NATO missiles capable of hitting Moscow and other strategic targets in the interior of the USSR would be deployed in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

NATO: Target for Attack

For many years NATO has had allocated for its strategic use 400 invulnerable and untargetable submarine-launched ballistic missiles, including new Poseidon MIRVs, to balance Soviet medium-range missiles. But now NATO countries would for the first time become a target for a Soviet preemptive strategic missile attack. A decision of this magnitude and with such profound implications for Europe and the world should not be made lightly or hastily.

The recent authoritative report of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 1979-80*, concludes "that something very close to parity now exists between the Theatre Nuclear Forces [weapons with ranges greater than 100 miles] of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, although it is moving in favor of the Warsaw Pact." Furthermore, NATO has a significant but decreasing lead in shorter-range tactical nuclear weapons. Thus it is in the interest of NATO to freeze and, if possible, reverse the Soviet deployment of additional medium-range nuclear delivery systems now, not two, five or ten years from now. The proposed NATO deployments of 464 long-range ground-launched cruise missiles and 108 extended-range Pershing ballistic missiles — costing billions of dollars to U.S. taxpayers — could not begin until 1983 or later. By that time the Soviets, if unconstrained, could at least double the number of their SS-20 IRBMs.

Brezhnev Offer Should Be Explored

On October 6, 1979, President Brezhnev offered "to unilaterally reduce the number of medium-range nuclear rockets stationed in the western part of the USSR, compared with the present level, provided there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe." While such a politically motivated Soviet statement cannot be accepted at face value, we share the view of our NATO allies that this offer of "unilateral" reductions should be explored promptly to determine real Soviet intentions. It is an opportunity that must not be overlooked or prejudiced by hasty actions.

The argument that NATO must proceed with deployment to have bargaining chips for negotiations is misleading since under no circumstance can these missiles be available for about five years. The Soviet reaction to a December decision to deploy the missiles would inevitably be a continued and perhaps accelerated build-up of its SS-20 missiles, probably without any phasing out of its older SS-4 and SS-5 MR/IRBMs. Thus for years NATO would be in an increasingly weaker bargaining position to get Soviet forces below current levels than it would be if it followed up the Brezhnev offer now.

Easier To Limit Before Deployment

Furthermore, the history of arms control has demonstrated over and over again that it is easier to limit weapons before they are deployed than it is to get rid of them later. The threat of the decision to deploy is the best bargaining chip, and this is confirmed by the timing of the Brezhnev offer. However, once the decision is made, the chip is played and no longer available, and the stakes are raised. Let's not repeat the mistakes of the Nixon-Kissinger Administration in not seriously trying to limit MIRVs in SALT I before they were deployed.

This argument is even more telling in the case of the long-range NATO missiles. There is no need to make the decision at this time, since NATO deployment of these new missiles cannot begin for three to five years. Development, testing and even planning for production can proceed on present schedules. There is nothing to lose and much to be gained by investigating the Brezhnev offer now, with the deployment decision being held in abeyance. If the Soviet offer of reductions proves unsubstantial or too long deferred, then there is plenty of time to make the deployment decision.

Hard To Verify

Finally, before a decision is made to deploy ground-launched strategic cruise missiles in Europe, consideration should be given to the long-term consequences of this action. Their small size and lack of readily identifiable logistical support make them easy to conceal and make it almost impossible to verify a limit on the number deployed. Once cruise missiles have been deployed and the Soviets have followed in our footsteps, as they inevitably will, NATO and the Warsaw Pact will be running blindfolded in a nuclear arms race without a finish line.

Thus we urge that the watershed NATO decision to deploy long-range strategic missiles on European soil for the first time be deferred. Instead, we should get SALT II ratified, and, at the same time, thoroughly explore the unique opportunity presented by Brezhnev's offer to reduce unilaterally Soviet medium-range missiles aimed at Europe. This could be an important first step toward easing the military confrontation in Europe.

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JANUARY 1980

Some Suspicion Remains

Appointment of Soames Draws Biracial Support

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Dec. 9 (NYT) — The appointment of Lord Soames as the British governor of Zimbabwe Rhodesia was welcomed by many blacks and whites, particularly supporters of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's biracial government.

Bishop Muzorewa, whose government will step down when Lord Soames takes the post, issued a statement on Friday saying that the appointment marked another step toward international recognition. Privately, an official close to the bishop said that Lord Soames was close to an ideal choice. The official said that Lord Soames' close ties to the British Conservative Party were "as good a guarantee as we could get" that British supervision of the transition to majority rule would be impartial.

Government supporters here long have regarded the Conservatives as more friendly than the Labor Party, which was in power when former Prime Minister Ian Smith broke with Britain in 1965. Sir Roy Welensky, who was prime minister of the old Central African Federation that included Rhodesia, took a similar view. "If we have to have a governor, then a man like Lord Soames, who is extremely able and has great diplomatic and political experience, is to be welcomed," he said.

Reaction to the appointment was less positive among whites suspicious of Britain's peace plan, and blacks favoring the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. Some whites expressed dismay at the prospect of the territory coming under direct British rule for the first time since Cecil Rhodes' pioneer column arrived here in 1890.

Independent Attitude

Long before the 1965 rebellion, settlers here developed ambivalent attitudes toward Britain. The majority were of British origin, but all a century of self-rule after 1923 led to an independent attitude. After the rebellion, Mr. Smith incited a widespread view that the Whitehall government was devious and bent on the settler community's destruction.

The view was reflected in the remarks of Valerie Ross, a farmer's wife who has lost two relatives in the seven-year guerrilla war. "We've never had any reason to trust the British completely but we'll just have to go along and see how it is," he said.

Early last week, Mr. Smith made an attitude plain. The former prime minister, who was absent from Parliament when his Rhodesian Front

Party aligned itself with Bishop Muzorewa in voting support for the British plan, implied in an interview that the governor's assignment was to extricate Britain from the Rhodesian problem at whatever cost to the whites. "The British governor can come here, raise his Union Jack and sing 'God Save the Queen' until he is blue in the face, it's of no consequence to me," he said. "I've got children and grandchildren here and I've got to make it work."

Lord Soames, who is expected here this week, has been preceded by a party of British civilian and military officials who have spent several weeks preparing for the governor's assumption of power.

On Friday, Royal Air Force officers were at the Salisbury airport preparing for a combined U.S. and British airlift that is expected to begin within days. The U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxies and C-141 Starlifters will assist the Royal Air Force in ferrying British helicopters, ground transports and other heavy equipment to be used by the 1,200-man Commonwealth force that will monitor the cease-fire. A British C-130 Hercules arrived last month with a limousine for the governor and communications equipment to be used in contacts with London.

Lord Soames will occupy the colonial mansion in Salisbury that was built for earlier British governors and occupied in recent years by the titular presidents of the breakaway regime.

Rhodesian Jets Attack in Zambia

SALISBURY, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian warplanes today attacked suspected black guerrilla concentrations in Zambia in what the military command described as an attempt to prevent insurgent infiltrations.

A communiqué said that the strikes were launched against guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front alliance at bases just inside Zambia.

Rhodesia Attacks Rebels

SALISBURY, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces today attacked Patriotic Front guerrillas in Zambia and Mozambique, the military command said.

It said that warplanes struck several guerrilla concentrations just inside Zambia, where Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front has bases. The communiqué said that a major staging base in Mozambique, occupied by Robert Mugabe's faction, had been attacked by ground forces.



Lord Soames (left) and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington after Lord Soames was appointed Rhodesia governor.

Pretoria's Reaction Boosts Hopes for Namibian Peace

By Michael Berlin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (WP) — UN and Western officials, heartened by South Africa's acceptance of a demilitarized zone between Angola and Namibia (South-West Africa), are prepared to move ahead with their plan for Namibian independence.

The next move, they say, is likely to be the start of technical discussions to work out the remaining military and political details of the demilitarized zone, a concept first proposed by Angola in August.

These talks could involve the dispatch of UN military officials to South Africa, Zambia and Angola to work out the specifics of the proposal.

The South African statement accepting the concept of a demilitarized zone reached the United Nations on Wednesday, just after the breakthrough in London on the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia peace talks, and just before the annual General Assembly debate on Namibia.

Rhodesian Link

Western officials expect progress on Namibia to be linked to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, as both the South Africans and the Front-line states examine what is happening in the British colony.

Though the South African statement was critical, Western officials who have been working on the independence plan for three years view it as positive. "We are back in business," said one. "It's something we can work with," said another.

The five Western countries negotiating the Namibia agreement are the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada.

These officials cautioned that further progress could depend on a

low-key outcome of the UN debate on Namibia, and the private acceptance by the Front-line states and the South-West African People's Organization of the South African statement.

But in the view of the West, Pretoria's stand eliminates one of the last obstacles to the establishment of a UN peace force and observer corps that would supervise elections and the transition to independence for the territory, now ruled by South Africa.

Demand Rejected

A remaining obstacle appears to be South Africa's demand that SWAPO's guerrillas be disarmed one week after elections in Namibia — something SWAPO has not yet agreed to.

Other South African concerns included the conditions of deployment of the UN peace force and the retention of some South African bases in the demilitarized zone, but Western officials suggested that these could be resolved without difficulty, given the will.

In the General Assembly debate, a SWAPO representative said that the South African statement was a "far cry" from what had been expected, and must be "treated with the contempt that it deserves."

But the public response of SWAPO is significant "only if they are also adamant in private," said one Western diplomat.

The South African representative, Paul Lusaka, was more positive. The South African statement, "constitutes a conditional acceptance of the concept of a demilitarized zone, and will require further study," he said.

Patriotic Front Faces Obstacles in Election Campaign

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY (WP) — The white-run newspapers still refer to them as "terrorist leaders" even though they may return to this country to legally contest an election within weeks.

But for Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, press terminology is just one of the problems they will face when campaigning against Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa in the British-run election to choose Zimbabwe Rhodesia's first internationally recognized black majority government.

Although the campaign has not been officially launched, Bishop Muzorewa has swung his election machinery into action with access to the media, to the white establishment's backing and to the government bureaucracy that is worthy of any incumbent.

Throughout the day the radio plays a jingle: "The people want peace, that's what the people want," with Bishop Muzorewa's voice in the background. The evening television news explains the activities of the Muzorewa delegation at the London conference where cease-fire discussions continue.

Front Banned

In contrast, the Patriotic Front has no sympathetic press here. The state television has not aired one interview with either leader since the conference in London began.

The Front also has no offices, facilities, political power or official parties since both political wings of the Front, Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, are banned here. They are likely to remain banned until the British governor arrives.

They cannot legally hold rallies and so are unable overtly to begin organizing before the two-month election period the British have stipulated. The Front wanted a six-month campaign.

Caphas Msipa, Mr. Nkomo's spokesman in Salisbury, works out of his home. He has complained about the bias of the media to the British representatives in Salisbury. Mr. Msipa said he also is concerned about reports that some white farmers say they will not allow the Patriotic Front to campaign on their property. About 1.6 million of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's 7 million blacks live on white-owned farms.

Campaign Tactics

From statements made so far, it appears that the Muzorewa party's campaign tactics will aim to portray the Patriotic Front as war-mongering, hardline Communists.

"The choice," Bishop Muzorewa said recently "is between democracy and a one-party Marxist state." His foreign minister, David Muke, has suggested that if the Patriotic Front wins, "people with

beautiful houses in black residential areas and the suburbs will have to explain how they acquired the money to buy or extend their properties. If found guilty of exploitation they will be forced to accommodate strangers free of charge as a form of punishment."

"If the PF takes over, there'll be chaos," said the minister of land and natural resources, George Nyandoro. He contended that under Bishop Muzorewa changes would also be made, but in an "orderly" manner.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the Muzorewa camp shows films of Stalinist Russia to the country peasants and said that is what the life under the Front will be like," said one young black reporter.

Provocation Cited

This angers the Front. "When I look at the intemperate utterances people are making against us, giving us names, and accusing us of things that are off the mark," said Mr. Msipa, "that's provocative and I begin to wonder if that could lead to violence instead of an election. People will start thinking with their blood instead of their hearts."

"If Nkomo were prime minister, the economy would go on more or less as it is with one difference — he

would like to see a better distribution of wealth and a removal of naked exploitation... through taxes and in some cases, ownership of major industries," Msipa said. Mining would probably be nationalized, he added.

"Nkomo is coming to look at the situation with an open mind" his spokesman said. "He's not dogmatic. He's not going to nationalize for the sake of nationalizing."

"Whatever 'ism' we follow in Zimbabwe it will be applicable (to the country)," said Tansi Ziyambi, a member of Mr. Mugabe's central executive committee. "We are not going to dictate against the interests of the people. We will hold congresses at which all issues will be thrashed out."

"There will be an element of nationalization, for example in mining," Mr. Ziyambi said. "Other areas will be examined as we go along. But all aspects of industry in which the lives of the majority are involved will have to be, of necessity, nationalized."

Asked whether the Front would contest the election as a unit or as two separate parties, both Mr. Msipa and Mr. Ziyambi said that decision had not been made. Most observers agree that if they campaign separately they are likely to split the

anti-Muzorewa vote and give Bishop Muzorewa a majority.

Some of the factors weighing the political situation in favor of Bishop Muzorewa may alter when the British governor arrives and assumes responsibility for what is meant to be an impartial administration during the transition period.

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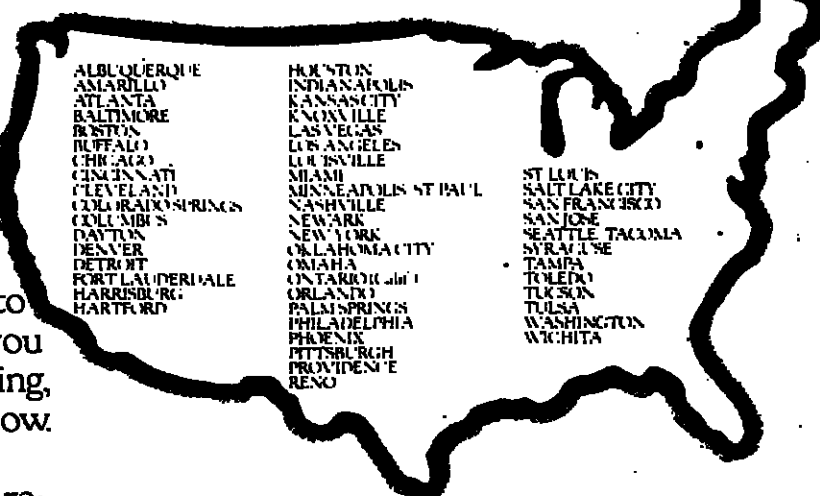
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Posters Shifted to Park

Democracy Wall Becomes Just a Bus Stop in Peking

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Dec. 9 (NYT) — It was a good place to sell ice cream bars even on days when the air was colder than the ice cream. Candelied crab apples far outlasted underground magazines, and bicycle parking spaces outlasted everything. There were usually many bicycles parked spoke-to-spoke in front of Democracy Wall.

Many people would buy a packet of sunflower seeds to munch as they strolled and read the hand-scribbled wall posters of the aggrieved, the demanding, and the innocently eccentric.

All the posters, bicycles, and sidewalk merchants were gone yesterday. At midnight, Peking city officials sent a small brigade of scrubbers to the wall and by morning the corner of Zidan Street and Chang An Boulevard in central Peking was just another place to catch a bus.

There was one poster left on Democracy Wall. After a year in which other posters had lured readers like flypaper, it read, in effect: No more posters here. The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, acting on orders from the National People's Congress Standing Committee, decreed that it be shut.

But by mid-morning, another wall for posters was in operation. This one, in Yuetan Park, several miles from central Peking in a residential neighborhood, however, was different. A city worker named Zhang explained that each poster author would be required to register his or her poster before pasting it up. He produced a form. It had blanks for the date, the number of the poster, the author's name and pseudonym, sex, age, and workplace, address, the title of the poster, and the number of sheets.

Form Necessary

The form was necessary, he said, so that poster authors could be held responsible for what they wrote. The Legal Department, he said, would drop by occasionally to make sure no one's poster revealed state secrets, committed libel, or fabricated any facts.

He said wall posters could be put up from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Mondays, which was the registration officer's day off, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, which were reserved for office political study. Like before, he said, petitioners would have to bring their own glue.

The designated wall in Yuetan is

less than half the length of Democracy Wall. But city workers were busy yesterday attaching an overhang to it to protect posters from rain. Unlike the old wall, which thousands of people passed every hour, this one is not visible from the street. Tourists and other foreigners, who occasionally confuse Democracy Wall with the Great Wall north of town, will no longer be able to stumble onto it by accident on walking tours.

The old wall, which blossomed with posters 13 months ago, had become an embarrassment. A few irresponsible persons, Peking officials said, had been using it to create instability. One of them, Wei Jingsheng, an underground magazine editor, was sentenced to 15 years in prison last month for passing state secrets to a foreigner and engaging in counterrevolutionary activity. Besides the government's four modernizations — in agriculture, science, industry, and defense — he had called for a fifth: democracy.

Tower Compound

The new wall separates Yuetan Park, which means Altar to the Moon, from a compound holding the city's main radio transmission tower. Gates to the tower compound open up to the park, and squads of People's Liberation Army soldiers march past the wall in and out of the compound in formation regularly.

Yesterday, as people stood reading the first three registered posters on the new wall, the soldiers could be heard shouting out exercise cadences on the other side in the compound.

Peking's small band of underground magazine sellers and editors — some of whom object to being called dissidents — were not around the new wall. But they said they were glad to have it and would use it for posters. They said they did not mind registering their posters since Public Security Bureau Officials knew who they were and where they lived already.

By moving the place for wall posters, the government has not gone against Article 45 of the 1978 constitution, which guarantees the right to put up the posters. But by relegating them to a neighborhood park, their audiences were restricted.

Meanwhile, the old wall looked clean and naked. Even the shells of the sunflower seeds had been swept away.



Crowd gathers Saturday around new poster area in Peking that replaces Democracy Wall.

Vietnam Tightens Its Control Over Laos

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Dec. 9 — Thanks to a visit by the leader of Mongolia, 230 more Laotians escaped across the Mekong River to Thailand last week.

The refugees said that they had no problem because the Laotian government, dominated by Vietnam, had lifted its standing "shoot-to-kill" order as a courtesy to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, during his four-day visit that ended yesterday.

It was typical of the news coming out of Laos these days. More than 250,000 persons have fled Laos, the smallest of the three Indochinese states, since the Communists won control in 1975. A total of 1,721 left in November.

Preoccupation this year with the plight of Vietnamese boat people and of starving Cambodians has left little space in the press for Laos.

But the suffering in Laos has grown steadily worse this year as Hanoi has tightened its hold on the country.

Vietnamese Colony

Although there have been Vietnamese troops in Laos for at least 20 years, Hanoi made its presence most strongly felt earlier this year when it forced the Laotian government to expel all Chinese.

The drive was accelerated last February after the Chinese-Vietnamese border war. Within the last two weeks, at least a dozen upper echelon Laotian government officials have been arrested for failing

Soviet Vote Announced
MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI) — The election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and to the local soviets of the 15 republics will take place Feb. 24, Soviet newspapers announced today.

to toe Hanoi's line. Refugees, some of them belonging to the educated elite, say that those purged were not so much pro-Chinese as they were anti-Vietnamese.

The process of transforming Laos into a Vietnamese colony is well under way and there is no likelihood that it will be reversed," a refugee official said.

Thousands of Laotians who wanted to stay and cooperate with

the new regime — the Lao People's Democratic Republic — in the hope that it would be Laotian, have given up and are now refugees.

One of the more ominous of the recent developments is that much of the rice grown by Laotian farmers is going to feed Vietnamese garrison forces. The Vietnamese have an estimated 50,000 troops in Laos.

Refugees say that they have seen Vietnamese Army trucks backing up to government storage bins and driving away loaded with rice.

In their impatience to get on with the job of "Vietnamizing" Laos, the Vietnamese have often dropped all pretense that the government of Laos is independent.

In some places, Vietnamese "advisers" function down to district and village level. In one section of the Education Ministry, there are 53 Laotians and 11 Vietnamese staff members.

An Education Ministry official who took a printing order for 41 different textbooks to Hanoi reported that the new Lao texts were translated directly from the Vietnamese (the Vietnamese copied the texts from the French in the 1930s).

Four senior Finance Ministry officials are Vietnamese who do not bother to use Lao aliases. And the government has adopted the same accounting system as that used in Hanoi.

Few Laotians have any direct contact with their Vietnamese masters or the regime that serves them. But they feel the impact. Collectivization of farms and state ownership of all property has forced thousands to leave.

"Everything is communized," said an official who has interviewed hundreds of refugees. "Only chickens and ducks can be bought, sold or killed without prior permission. And dead chickens must be taken off the rolls."

© Los Angeles Times

He Demands Quick Elections

South Korea Releases Dissident Leader

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Dec. 9 (NYT) — South Korean dissident leader Kim Dae-jung was released from house arrest here yesterday and immediately demanded that the government proceed quickly to honor a promise to hold the first democratic elections for president since 1971.

Mr. Kim, 54, who was freed in an amnesty also granted to 68 jailed students and dissidents in prison, said that new elections must be held "and the sooner the better, there is no reason to delay."

The dissident leader, a candidate in the 1971 election who was narrowly defeated by Park Chung-hee, met the public yesterday for the first time since early October.

His comments followed the choice Thursday by the electoral college of career diplomat Choi Kyu Hah, 60, as South Korea's president, succeeding Park, who was assassinated Oct. 26.

Mr. Kim's appeal signifies the start of a major political battle here to decide who shall succeed Mr. Choi as head of state, observers said. The new president said before taking office that he will serve only until the constitution is revised and democratic elections are held.

"If the government tries to delay the process of restoration of democratic government," Mr. Kim warned, "then I fear there will be political and social chaos."

His warning followed statements by the martial law commander, Gen. Chang Seung Hwa, and ruling Democratic Republican Party leader Kim Jong Pil — widely considered the party's future presidential candidate — that it might take up

to two years to revise the constitution and call elections. Mr. Kim looked well despite incarceration in prison, a prison hospital and then confinement in his home since December, 1978.

Prisoner Release

Meanwhile, dissidents welcomed the release of political prisoners held under the now-revoked emergency decree that Park used to silence his critics and imprison student and religious leaders. The amnesty and other measures were taken by the government to mark the start of Mr. Choi's presidency and to indicate the government's wish to proceed with democratic reforms, officials said.

But many political prisoners were unaffected by the measures, the dissidents warned, and 46 persons held under the emergency decree remained in jail.

Another 31 dissident and religious leaders, including poet Kim Chi Ha, who is in prison for life under an Anti-Communist Law charge, were not affected. Still others are held under a sweeping National Security Law.

In addition, an estimated 200 students and Christians were arrested

in the last two weeks by the law authorities — though some were released, some were tortured, said dissidents. Meanwhile, the trial of Park's alleged assassin, Kim Joo Kye, former chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, was interrupted 10 times yesterday as lawyers for the defense objected to court procedures at the trial, attended by reporters but no members of the general public.

The prosecution charged the defense with "plotting and conspiring to deliberately delay court proceedings" at a trial, which began last week and was in its second week an earlier defense argument turned down by the court.

The Army Investigation Command, which made the inquiry into the assassination, released a statement yesterday signed to discredit Kim's official positions as army construction minister and head to embroil public attention. The statement said that Kim Joo Kye had committed adultery with a concubine, and that he had accumulated millions of dollars.

Bavarian Guards Reportedly Refuse Entry to Escaping East German

HAMBURG, Dec. 9 (AP) — A political controversy about Bavarian methods to handle liberal West German asylum laws increased today with a report that East Germans seeking to escape were refused entry.

West German law makes no difference between East and West Germans but considers both equal with no need for those from the East of the divided country to apply for asylum. On demand, they are to be granted entry and given West German identification documents.

But Bavarian border guards turned back East German athlete Renate Neufeld, and her fiancé, Bulgarian television journalist Pencho Spassov, when they tried to enter Bavaria on Dec. 15, 1977, the news magazine Der Spiegel said.

The magazine also said that Guenter Janke, 32, his wife Gerti and son Mark, after traveling through several East and Southeast European states, arrived in Bavaria at the end of August, this year and were also refused entry.

In both incidents, only immediate intervention by West German friends called by telephone helped withdraw the border guard objections, Der Spiegel said.

The magazine caused an uproar when it reported last month that two young Czechoslovaks were refused political asylum in Bavaria and were returned to their country (IHT, Nov. 27).

News of the refusal of asylum to the two Czechs resulted in demands that the State Interior Minister Genscher resign, which he refused. The case is also to be moved before the Bundestag.

El Salvador Takes 7 Hostages

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 9 — About 150 factory workers, escorted by 50 armed men, seized a shoe factory yesterday and took six T-1600s and a Salvadoran helicopter.

The workers, demanding pay and the dropping of a move the plant out of El Salvador, said they will not free the hostages until their demands are met.

The Popular Forces of action, another leftist group, claimed responsibility for the assault yesterday on a large firm in San Salvador. The firm's men have scheduled a strike tomorrow to protest the assault.

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A survey of 'European Leaders,' The Times, 1977, based on the opinions "of the most important and influential people in Europe," according to the sponsor. Covering 30 daily and weekly publications.

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3 European Institutional Investors, 1978.

Commissioned by the Financial Times and surveying the readership habits of nearly 1000 senior officers in major European institutions managing portfolios of U.S. securities.

Three-quarters of these influential money managers on the continent of Europe read the Herald Tribune regularly, putting it well ahead of the second most widely read publication. And more continental respondents listed the Herald Tribune as "essential business reading" than any other publication.

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Response to Intermarriages

Reform Jew Urges Change in Laws on Transmission

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT) — In response to an increase in marriages between Jewish men and non-Jewish women, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Conservative branch of Reform Judaism, has urged that Jewishness be transmitted through either the father or the mother.

According to the Halachah, or Jewish laws, only the children of Jewish mothers can be recognized as Jews by birth. In recent years, a number of individuals have suggested that the children of Jewish fathers should be recognized as Jews by birth as well.

The question has been raised in recent years at conventions of the Rabbinical Assembly, the Conservative branch of Judaism. However, members of the legal committee of the Conservative group did not see the need to change the law, said Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice president of the Rabbinical Assembly.

The thinking behind the Reform argument was put forward Friday by Dr. Eugene Mihaly, a dean at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

"According to biblical tradition, the lineage followed the father," Mr. Mihaly said by telephone from Toronto. "If your father was of the priestly group, you were, too. But that began to change 2,000 years ago when rabbis were concerned with reducing illegitimacy. To adhere to that ruling now would be absolutist, fundamentalist, and not biblical at all."

Mr. Schindler made his proposal almost a year after he suggested that Judaism seek converts among non-Jewish Americans with no religious affiliation. The proposal was criticized by many leaders of the Reform, Conservative and Orthodox ranks, and the Reform group authorized a study of converts that was released at the convention Friday.

The study, by Dr. Steven Huberman of Boston, covered 570 converts. It found that two-thirds were women, most under 30, and that the overwhelming majority of people who convert do so because of marriage.

The study also found that 86 percent of the converts believed that it was important to give their children a serious Jewish education. It indicated that parents of converts resented the conversion at first but ultimately became reconciled, especially if the marriage proved successful. One problem for many converts was the feeling that they were on permanent probation as Jews.

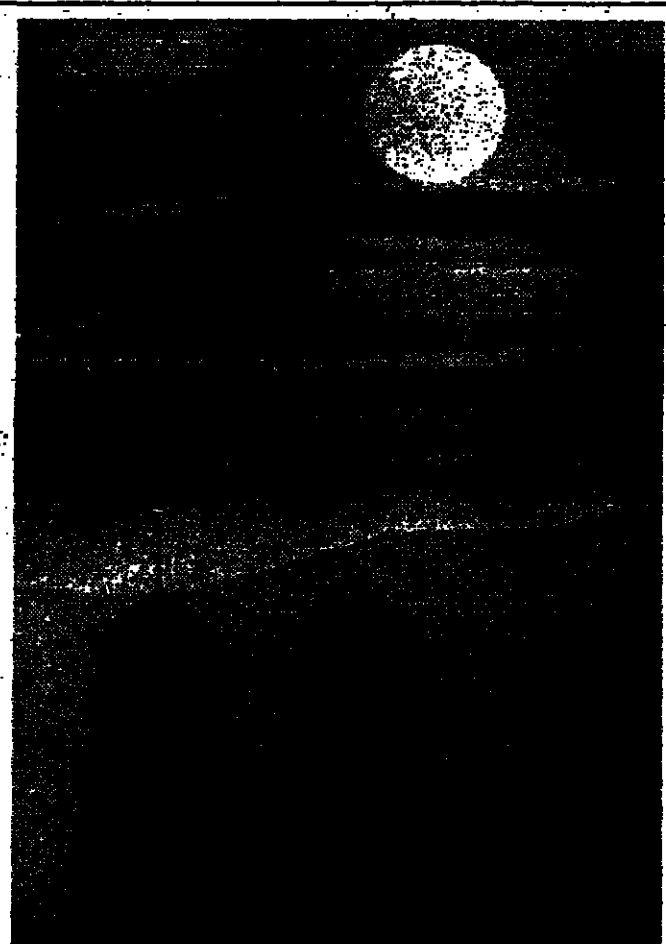
Zia called the burning of the U.S. flag an act against Islamic law and morality. He also said that Pakistan-U.S. relations could be good.

He spoke after inaugurating two national science conferences.

Standby authorities say they rescued 14 persons in connection with the attack.

Major reason for recognizing intermarriage with non-Jews, he said, was approaching 40 percent. Some sociologists believe that two-thirds of these marriages involve a Jewish man and a non-Jewish woman.

"Good Reason"



WINTERSET — Church bell tower in the village of Maergen, West Germany, are silhouetted by the late afternoon sun. Maergen is in the Black Forest, near Freiburg.

Dr. Cecelia Payne-Gaposhkin Dies; Was a Leading Astronomer in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT) — Dr. Cecelia Payne-Gaposhkin, 79, one of the foremost women in astronomy, died Thursday in Cambridge, Mass.

She was the first woman to receive a tenured professorship at Harvard and headed the university's astronomy department from 1956 to 1960.

She and her husband, Sergei Gaposhkin, made a special study of novae, a type of variable star that suddenly increases in brilliance by thousands of times its original intensity and then decreases in brightness over a period of months.

In the 1930s, Dr. Payne-Gaposhkin and her husband made millions of observations of several thousand variable stars and their findings became standard source material for researchers.

After studying at Cambridge, England, under Edward Milne, she came to Harvard in 1923 to work for her doctorate, seeking the significance of spectral lines in the light from various types of stars. She became an American citizen in 1931.

Eddie Gottlieb

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT) — Eddie Gottlieb, 81, one of the founders of the National Basketball Association and a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame, died Friday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Gottlieb was the owner, general manager and coach of the Philadelphia Warriors when the team won the league title in 1947. He purchased the franchise with \$25,000 and 15 years later it was sold for \$850,000 and moved to San Francisco. In 1972, Mr. Gottlieb was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Quake Hits Sicilian Port

TRAPANI, Sicily, Dec. 9 (UPI) — A sharp earth tremor centered in the Mediterranean and measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale shook this western Sicilian port yesterday, causing panic among the population but no apparent damage, officials said.

Brazil Imposes Stiff Reforms to Stem Economic Slide

By Larry Rohrer

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 9 (WP) — President Jose Figueredo of Brazil has announced sweeping economic reforms which he promised would redirect the course of the economy and enable Brazil to maintain economic growth in the face of its rapidly deteriorating economy.

The most dramatic of the measures was an immediate 30-percent devaluation of the cruzeiro against the dollar.

The measures were seen by businessmen and economic analysts here as likely to lead to a further increase in Brazil's staggering foreign debt — estimated at \$50 billion — and sound the death knell for the military government's "economic miracle," which since 1964 has transformed Brazil into the tenth largest economy in the world.

Biggest Debt to U.S.

Gen. Figueredo said Friday night in a televised address that his actions would end artificial prices, bureaucracy and other distortions that have appeared in the Brazilian economy under the military. He argued that the measures had been made necessary by recession in the industrialized world, three years of drought in Brazil, rising oil prices and the skyrocketing foreign debt.

Most of Brazil's foreign debt is

owed to U.S. banks, and Brazil has the largest outstanding debt to the United States of any country. It also spends about \$7 billion a year for oil imports, a figure that is expected to rise significantly.

The Brazilian leader also ended official export subsidies to Brazilian industry, eased restrictions on overseas borrowing, lifted the 100-percent prior deposit on imports and abolished legislation that had been the cornerstone of Brazil's ambitious import-substitution program.

Gen. Figueredo also said he would impose a tax to limit the export of basic foodstuffs. He said that their scarcity in the domestic market contributed to an annual rate of inflation that had passed 65

percent by November. Brazil is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products.

The changes had been signaled by the government late Thursday, when the suspension of currency transactions was ordered for the first time in 37 years. That action was taken in response to a wave of financial speculation that had driven the black market value of the dollar to 35 percent above the official rate and, in the words of a Sao Paulo newspaper, had "turned all of Brazil into a giant casino."

Uneasiness over Brazil's economic situation had been accelerating since late November, when a group of respected economists predicted that Brazil was likely to run a \$20-

billion balance of payments deficit next year. The economists also predicted that the inflation rate for December could be as high as 10 percent.

Brazil's need to import 85 percent of its oil supplies has led since 1974 to declining growth rates, a quadrupled foreign debt and the biggest oil import bill in the Southern Hemisphere.

To curb energy consumption, the Brazilian government earlier this month decreed a 58-percent increase in gasoline prices, pushing the price of a gallon of gas to \$2.75 and provoking a nationwide taxi strike. Last week, a 55-percent increase in electricity rates was announced.

Mrs. Gandhi Says She Faces Death

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said yesterday that her life would be in danger if the Janata Party or the ruling Lok Dal Party returned to power in the January national elections.

At a news conference near Hyderabad in southern India, Mrs. Gandhi said, "I have positive information to believe that Janata and Lok Dal are trying to eliminate me. It is nothing new," the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

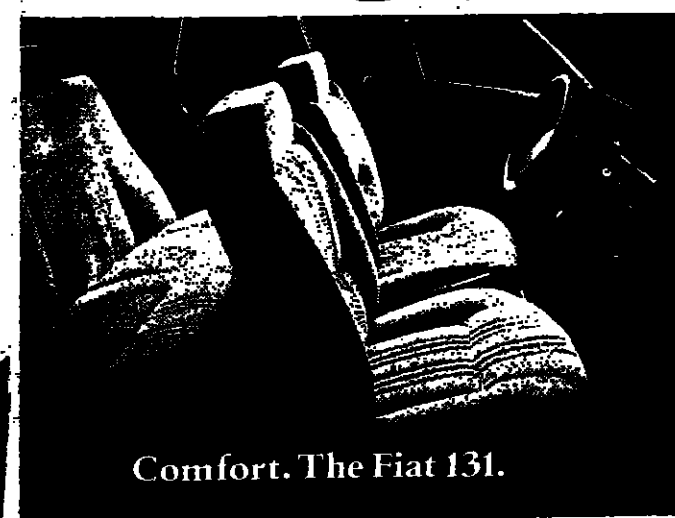
Mrs. Gandhi, head of the Indira Congress Party, filed a bid to run for India's Lower House from Andhra Pradesh yesterday. Earlier, she had filed to run for her traditional constituency, Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, her home state. Under Indian election laws, a qualified candidate can run from any number of constituencies.

Egypt to Mine Uranium

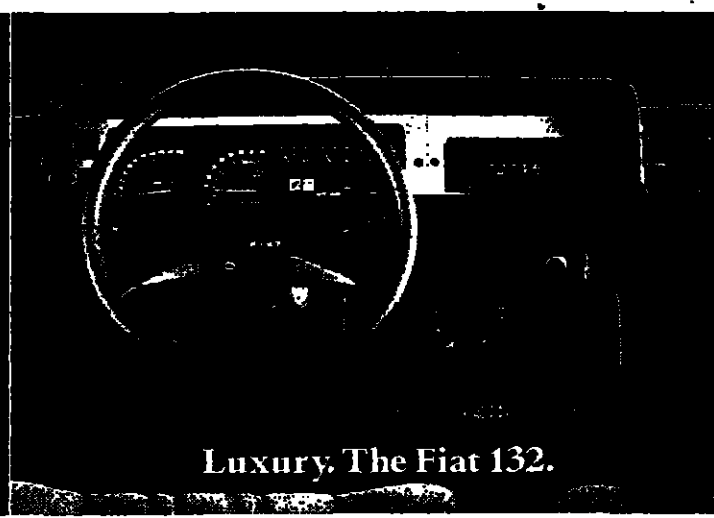
CAIRO, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Egypt's first uranium-producing mine will be inaugurated in January in a desert region east of the Nile Valley, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today. The mine, the first of three to go into operation in 1980, will produce uranium for two nuclear reactors, the newspaper said.

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Luxury. The Fiat 132.

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Other luxury features include soft pockets in the front-seat backs, an adjustable rake steering wheel, electric windows on the front doors, a passenger vanity mirror that pulls down out of the roof lining, and much, much more.

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Quietness. The Fiat Ritmo.

The new Fiat Ritmo is the quietest car in its class. It's quieter inside the Ritmo than inside any of its competitors, at any speed. Quietness isn't a feature that people have associated with Fiat automobiles.

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Ritmo is, how spacious it is in the inside and how well it drives, you have a fabulous car.

Reliability. The Fiat 127.

The Fiat 127 is a pretty good demonstration of Fiat's talent for building reliable cars. The proof of this lies in the fact that the 127 is the biggest selling car in Europe, and it's been this way year after year since 1973.

The economy of the 127 may have something to do with why it's

number 1. Because the 127 has won or come in second in every Mobil Economy Run in recent years.

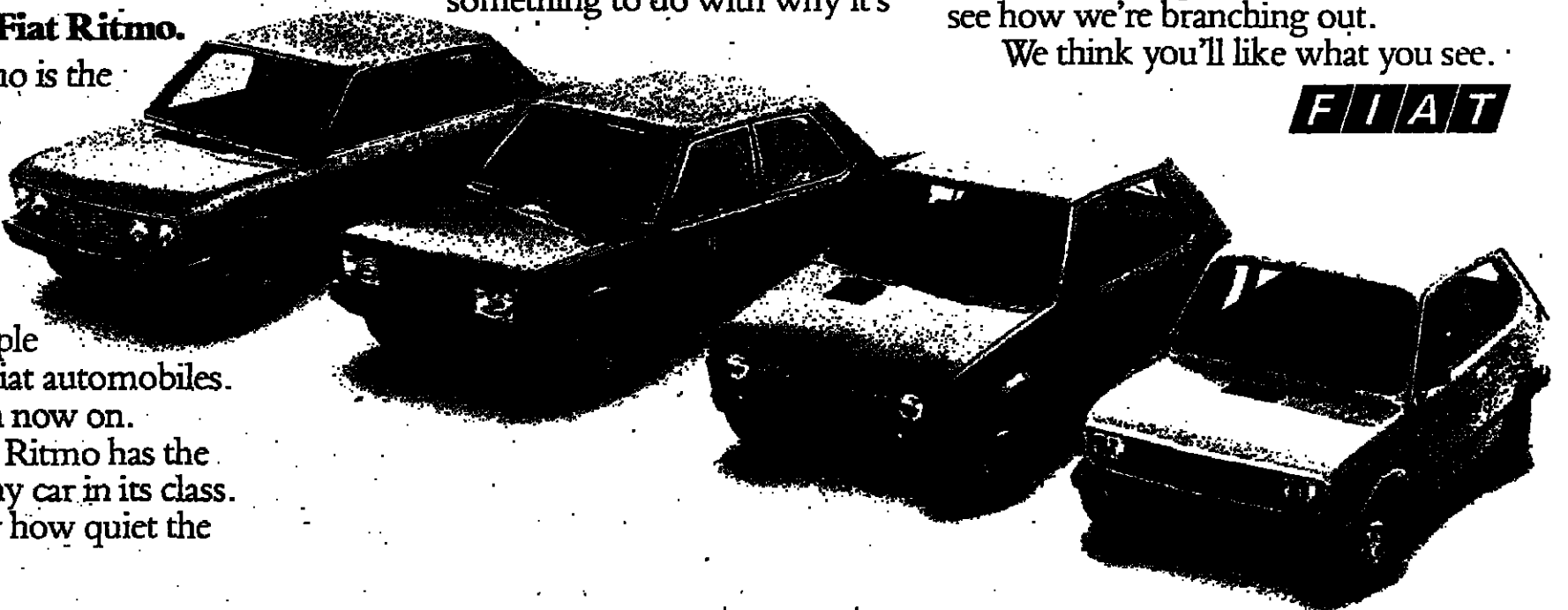
The economy and the reliability of the 127. These add up to a terrific car (we're running out of adjectives, so we'll wind this up).

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FIAT



Moscow Tilts Toward Qom

Until a month ago, Ayatollah Khomeini inveighed against the Soviet Union as second in satanism only to the United States. He and his followers castigated communism as impious and criticized Soviet arms support for a war against Islamic tribesmen in neighboring Afghanistan. And when the student mob invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran's Council of Ministers was formally abrogating two treaties of friendship — one with Washington, the other with Moscow.

But the tune has changed. The ayatollah, eager to avoid total isolation, now mutes his criticisms of Russia and gives significant special favors to Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Party. Alone among leftist groups, Tudeh is permitted to publish its own newspaper; Tudeh was the only leftist party that favored the new constitution enshrining Khomeini for life. Now that Azerbaijan is in open revolt against him, the ayatollah has all the more reason for seeking Soviet help: that northern border province has long been a region of traditional Russian influence.

What seems to be developing, in other words, is the most incongruous alliance, ideologically, since the Nazi-Soviet pact. The ayatollah's new appreciation of the Soviet Union has obviously been carefully cultivated by Moscow. The Russians at first gave little public encouragement to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy; while expressing sympathy for the Iranian revolution, they joined at the United Nations in moves calling for release of the hostages. But for a month now, Soviet press accounts of the affair have been consistently favorable to Khomeini, chiding Iran for "an encroachment on the norms of international intercourse" but portraying U.S. imperialism as the greater wrong. Last week, a formal Pravda commentary endorsed Iran's demand for return of the shah.

Obviously, the Soviet government has been weighing the benefits of its various U.S. connections, including the chances for the stalled SALT treaty, against the potential for realizing some historic aims in Iran. One goal, the elimination of U.S. influence, seems within reach. A second, a pro-Soviet regime in Tehran, is no longer an impossible dream. Under the czars, the northern regions of Iran were formally recognized as an area of Russian influence, but Moscow had to contend against Britain for control in the southern parts. And now, when the Russians had finally made their peace with the shah and U.S. influence, along comes the Khomeini windfall.

Even now, however, the Russians must be wondering how far they dare tilt toward Qom. The turmoil must be as baffling to the Kremlin as to the White House. Moscow will surely remain wary of any involvement that might risk a military clash with the United States. The Soviet leaders need no reminder that the first dangerous collision of the Cold War occurred in 1945-46, when Allied pressure forced their troops to withdraw from Iranian Azerbaijan.

What is certain is that Soviet diplomacy will be unhindered by sentiment or ideology. To facilitate its considerable business with the shah, the Soviet Union kept a tight rein on the Tudeh Party in Iran. In return, the shah obliged with trade deals and barred U.S. troops from Iran. So long as the crowds scream his name, Khomeini will find Moscow an interested customer. He ought to know, however, that the Soviet interest in him, like that of the United States, is transitory. It is for influence with the inevitable next regime that both powers are now contending.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Only Game Going

Good for Menachem Begin. Under pressure from Palestinians, Egypt, the United States, the United Nations and many Israelis to rescind his order deporting the elected mayor of Nablus, he did. Mayor Bassam Shaka had merely suggested, privately, that terrorist incidents would go on as long as the Israeli occupation of the West Bank goes on. Who doubts it?

Israel offers the rescission as proof of its commitment to the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy, which so far have bombed. There is no good reason to doubt Israel's commitment to those talks — part of the price it agreed to pay for making peace with Egypt. But the content of the autonomy that the Begin government has in mind strikes Palestinians as so narrow and unpromising that none of them has joined the talks. Theoretically, the stature gained by Mayor Shaka in the deportation crisis could let him join now without fear of being labeled an Uncle Tom. In fact, the crisis appears to have strengthened West Bank (and even Gaza) Palestinians in their resistance to the Israeli occupation and to an autonomy scheme that they regard as merely an extension of it.

The Palestinians, both those in the occupied territories and the PLO types in Beirut, exult that the Shaka affair dooms the Camp David process. As usual, they are accepting a paper triumph as real. They have embarrass-

ed Menachem Begin, but they are no closer to self-determination. For that they need to break decisively free from the PLO's consistent refusal to accept Israel's right to exist. There are politically significant Israelis ready to deal with Palestinians, even the PLO, who will deal with them on a mutually self-respecting basis. But the Palestinians keep kicking those Israelis in the teeth — not just by terror but by refusing to meet Israeli "doves" halfway.

These are not great days for the Camp David process, in its Palestinian aspect; in its Egyptian-Israeli aspect it is doing just fine. That suggests to some people that Jimmy Carter should abandon Camp David. That is bad advice. Camp David is the only Middle East game going. For Jimmy Carter to appear to abandon it would raise the question of why any Middle East party would want to follow him down another road. On the Israeli side, at least, there is great internal agitation. The Begin government is under heavy fire for not using the Camp David framework to Israel's maximum advantage, and the government could yet fall. On the Palestinian side, little such agitation is evident. The United States is wise to keep the Camp David process going in hope that both sides will see their overwhelming interest in making better use of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Refusing Brezhnev's Offer . . .

NATO, though crumbling at its Dutch and Belgian edges, will almost certainly decide at its ministerial meeting this week to acquire a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles.

It is difficult to understand why NATO could not have taken up Mr. Brezhnev's offer in October to negotiate about these nuclear weapons. . . . There is reason to believe that the Russians wish to break the nuclear arms spiral in Europe and genuinely fear the deployment of new nuclear weapons by NATO, especially in West Germany.

That wish represents NATO's opportunity, those fears its strength.

— From the Observer (London).

Is the Right Decision

It is fairly certain that the NATO decision will be for a go-ahead [to deploy the missiles]. On balance, with a somber consciousness of all the risks and caveats, we think this

must be right. If an armory is in being it needs to be an effective armory, capable of doing its job.

The new weapons do nothing the old ones were not planned to accomplish, they merely do it more effectively. But that must be the beginning of the argument, not the end.

The importance of the decision will not be the acceptance of the new missiles, but the firm program of arms-reduction moves that is due to accompany them.

— From The Sunday Times (London).

Difficult Search for a Face-Saver

We do hope that the Security Council move succeeds, but we have our own reservations. The incident of the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran and the holding of American diplomats as hostages, contrary to all civilized behavior and international law, has gone too far, and the Iranians may not be in a position to back down.

— From the Nation Review (Bangkok).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago December 10, 1904

PARIS — Although a number of Nationalist leaders have openly declared that, in their belief, the death of M. Gabriel Syveton — found dead on at his home in Neuilly — is due to a crime, the Temps points out that all conjectures of this kind are ill-inspired, and that the official inquiry renders the only hypothesis admissible, that of an accident. It now seems established that the deputy remarked on an unpleasant odor when he entered his study early in the afternoon. He closed the door behind him, however, and when Mme. Syveton found him inanimate two hours later, the window of the room was closed and the room filled with gas.

Fifty Years Ago December 10, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "A series of riotous outbreaks in various towns in Haiti last week has necessitated the sending of two warships to Port-au-Prince and the landing of more U.S. Marines. With the opposition fanning the flame of indiscipline, disorder spread among government employees, especially the customs men, who are directly under the control of U.S. officials, taking on the proportions of a revolt against the virtual protectorate exercised by the United States. This military occupation, which has made political stability possible, has not taught that respect for law and order is essential to an organized community."



A Case for U.S. Ratification of SALT-2

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The decision by Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd to delay the SALT-2 debate until next year means that he does not have the votes in hand or in sight; the arms limitation treaty is on the verge of defeat or of oblivion. Either way, national security will be the loser.

Exactly why this should be so is not clear, but the White House and those favoring the treaty seem never to have recovered from the loss of momentum brought about by President Carter's mishandling of the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba.

That nonsensical flap was followed quickly by the Iranian crisis. And even though twice as many U.S. nuclear weapons or aircraft carriers probably would not have influenced events in Tehran, before or after the hostages were seized, the overturning of the embassy there seems to have reinforced the notion that U.S. military weakness is somehow responsible for the nation being "pushed around."

And that feeling appears to have hardened the lines against SALT-2, even though there is no logical connection.

Former President Ford opposed the treaty; former Secretary of State Kissinger gave only qualified support; Minority Leader Howard Baker, a presidential candidate supported by a number of senators, opposed it. All this held Republican support for the treaty below what might have been expected, since the Ford administration began the SALT-2 negotiations. Whether opposing arms limitation will help the Republicans regain the White House remains to be seen.

Moyinhan

Sen. Pat Moyinhan, D-N.Y., in a recent article in The New Yorker magazine, outlined the thesis that the United States has been falling behind the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear power because the Russians have never accepted the theory of deterrence, and instead are seeking nuclear superiority. As a result, in the Moyinhan view, the SALT process has succeeded only in permitting the strategic arms race to be carried on at higher and more lethal levels. A number of senators seem to agree wholly or in part with that analysis.

Nevertheless, no one has been able to make a convincing case that the nation would be better off and more secure without the SALT treaty than with it. There is no reason, even in opponents' own logic, for example, to suppose that if the Senate rejects this treaty the Russians then would be willing to negotiate another one more favorable to the United States.

The primary rationale for refusing ratification appears to be the belief that if the treaty is rejected,

the American people and Congress will be galvanized into new efforts to counter what opponents see as a growing Soviet military threat to the United States. Ratification, they say, would only conceal that threat and nullify Americans into a false sense of security.

Maybe so. But this seems an abstract proposition, little more than a theory, when measured against the real political and military costs of rejecting SALT-2.

Demolition

Politically, a refusal to ratify will severely impair Soviet-American relations and demolish what little is left of détente. In the world at large, the idea of the United States as a peace-loving nation is bound to be damaged if the Senate rejects an arms limitation treaty that the Soviet Union has accepted. The widespread notion that the United

States is floundering and rudderless, incapable of setting a policy to counter what opponents see as a growing Soviet military threat to the United States. Ratification, they say, would only conceal that threat and nullify Americans into a false sense of security.

Most immediately, in Europe, U.S. proposals for modernizing NATO theater nuclear forces will be set back. Several NATO countries are unwilling to accept the proposed new weapons without the promise of a third round of SALT that would deal with strategic arms limitation in the European theater. But if SALT-2 is rejected in the Senate, there can be no SALT-3, perhaps no modernization of NATO strategic forces, and no real NATO confidence in the U.S. intentions or credibility.

Militarily, a failure to ratify — even though, as Moyinhan demonstrates, SALT-2 does not provide much arms limitation — would cause dangerous problems. The

treaty would stop the Russians from maintaining deployment of their heavy SS-18 and SS-19 missiles beyond stated levels; and it would prevent their "fractionating" these missiles — that is, putting on them more than the 10 independently targeted warheads that the treaty allows.

If the Russians can deploy more heavy missiles carrying more warheads than permitted by SALT-2, they could ultimately launch enough warheads to threaten destruction of even the mobile MX system the United States is planning to deploy in the late '80s. The United States could counter that threat by expanding MX — not the number of missiles but the number of hardened silos among which the missiles could be shuttled; but that would be a hugely expensive response that would not be necessary if SALT-2 were ratified.

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The Deadly Lure of Antarctica

By Nat B. Read Jr.

Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell.
— Robert Falcon Scott, 1912.

LOS ANGELES — Scott's words are a poignant epitaph for the 257 Antarctic sightseers who perished in an Air New Zealand DC-10, only 15 miles from his hut on Ross Island, 67 years later. Scott wrote those words laboriously into his diary as he lay near death, pinned down in his tiny tent by a storm that kept him from a food cache only 11 miles away. He had reached the South Pole but his crowning achievement had been shattered by the discovery that Roald Amundsen had beaten him there by 35 days. Tragedy after tragedy in the Antarctic has recalled Scott's fateful words.

I, too, was lured to the Antarctic because of its incredible beauty and its awesome severity, and the dog tags around my neck reminded me that the continent's killer instincts were far from dormant. The tags were to identify my corpse — just in case. Tragedy and close calls struck all around me, but I was luckier than Scott's 1911-12 party and Air New Zealand's Flight 901: Mine was a round trip.

The new tragedy brought an old world suddenly back into focus for me. The DC-10 had struck Mt. Erebus, a 12,448-foot live volcano that watches inconspicuously over the southernmost tip of the world's oceans. The only other writer in my party, Charles Neider, had also been involved in an air crash on the same side of the same mountain. But he survived death by the narrowest of margins, and wrote the

account in a book, "Edge of the World: Ross Island, Antarctica." Neider and I were guests of the U.S. Navy, which had flown us to the Antarctic in one of the Navy's two Constellation aircraft. The other Constellation had crashed in the Antarctic two months before we arrived, and its skeleton was still heaped at the end of the Ross Island runway.

What is the lure of that forsaken continent? What compels scientists to balance on the edge of survival, Navy veterans to beg for duty there and civilians to form long lines for the few jobs open in that barren, hostile place? Why do ordinary people, who have no grudge against a long life, pay \$350 just to look out an airplane window at the place for a few brief minutes during an 11-hour flight?

The Lure

The lure is that there is no place else on this planet like Antarctica. It is an anomaly among other places. Among the seven continents, it is the only one without native human habitation. Until 150 years ago our species had never even seen the place, and until a few decades ago there were no permanent communities of human beings there. It is the coldest place on earth (down to 126 degrees below zero), and also the highest, driest and windiest continent. It is the closest thing that we know to conditions on other celestial bodies; hence it was a laboratory for our space missions. Within its vast interior are no flora, no fauna and scarcely a glimpse of exposed land. It is weighed down by an enormous blanket of ice that con-

tains 90 percent to 95 percent of the earth's supply of ice and snow.

There is a lure to visiting this last frontier. It is a large continent, as large as the United States and Western Europe combined, yet most of its surface has never felt a human foot. The few humans assembled there huddle together in tiny clusters as minute specks on an oversized map, a map without highways. Those who go there do not go to live, but only to visit in the knowledge they will soon return to a hospitable part of the planet. And, when they return, their experience is defined as survival. Even the shortest helicopter trip carries survival gear and 30 days' provisions.

Then there is the lure of its beauty. One thinks of ice as white, but that's seldom the case in Antarctica. The winter is dyed color after color by the ever-changing sky and clouds. During this time of year there is perpetual daylight, with the sun as bright at midnight as at noon, but lighting the Antarctic world from different angles at different hours. There is unimagined beauty in the masses of broken ice, the frozen motion of timeless glaciers and the stark mountain peaks peering above the plains of ice, like hills protruding above a cloud bank. And, in the clear Antarctic air, mountains are visible 100 miles away.

It is easy to understand how the tourists were lured to the Antarctic, and it is certain that tourists will follow them in flights to come.

I know that I would go back at the vaguest of invitations. So would most who have seen Antarctica. Why was Flight 901 so low, crashing at 2,500 feet when the flight briefing had set a minimum altitude of 6,000 feet? I can only think back to my flight in the cockpit of an LC-130 transport as our pilot broke the rules to fly low over the winding, changing face of the Beardmore Glacier, entranced by the beauty that lurked him lower. It was the most breathtaking, enthralling flight of my life, and I kept thinking to myself that the cost of those flights was worth every bit of the risk. Maybe the passengers and crew of Flight 901 felt the same way. We'll never know.

Had they lived, they should have had a tale to tell.

Nat B. Read Jr. is a writer who lives in Pasadena, Calif.
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Letters

Vengeance

For a month now I have read on the pages of many papers advising the United States to employ reasoned restraint regarding Iran. I think you owe your readers the other, emotional U.S. point of view which dominates. Reason and restraint make rational sense. But sometimes, as now with Iran, the world of men requires the unleashing of violence and fear.

Americans are starving for vengeance. I am one of them. Ten years ago I joined the thousands protesting my country's obscene use of force in Vietnam. That era is now over. The world has shown us it respects only force.

I want Iran to feel the full force of the United States. I am enraged. A friend from Virginia, who fought in Vietnam and later protested that war, writes to tell me he is wild with anger. He raves that he would wel-

come Iran's total military devastation and while we're at it, let's go on and nuke it out with the Russians, right now, let's end it now, on the planet of our pitiful, foolish Iranians.

Can't you realize the incredible horrible power that is bursting inside the giant tiger whose tail you are pulling? If you have moved me and my friends to such violent hatred, and who grew up insisting that America's way in the world must be peaceful, have you no idea of the bloodthirsty mania that boils over now in the hearts of our militarists, our Texas generals, our warriors?

Iranians, recognize that America's greatest characteristic is her boundless appetite for excess. Whatever America wants, it wants without restraint. What America wants now is vengeance. We want to see that terrible tiger of U.S. power turned loose, on you. We want to see Uncle Sam lose his self-control, if only for an instant. We ache to see you Iranians screaming in terror at the unimaginable exploding horror of Uncle Sam's unleashed fury.

My Virginia friend swears he has resolved to instill his hatred of Iran in the next five generations of his sons. For the first time, I understand what the U.S. military mind meant in Vietnam when it said: "We had to destroy the village in order to save it." That insane formulation takes on poetic meaning when applied to the mad cities of Qom or Tehran.

Iranians, you have our hostages.

But once they are saved or dead, you will have no power over us. We don't care about your oil. We'll live as free men, proud and respected.

Ayatollah Khomeini speaks of martyrdom. My Virginia friend says it is time Khomeini found out just what being a martyr means.

ROBERT RANKIN.

Sidetracked Debate

Tom Wicker protests (HT, Nov. 24-25) that Henry Kissinger has "attacked Carter on the issue of Iran at a time when the president was trying to extricate 50 Americans being held hostage in Tehran."

This indeed is a strange complaint from one of the habitual dissenters to the efforts of U.S. presidents during the war in Vietnam.

Henry Kissinger has every right to criticize President Carter's performance. What is open to question is for a columnist to utilize the space at his disposal to sidetrack the debate on the basic issue.

Why when the United States is receiving daily insults from Ayatollah Khomeini and as George Will put it (HT, Nov. 22): "Americans captive in Iran deprived of freedom, strapped to chairs and spoon-fed are being aggressively harmed" does Mr. Wicker focus his ire on Henry Kissinger?

K.H. HECHT.

Solna, Sweden.

Are Missiles A Solution For NATO?

By S.T. Cohen

PARIS — A new nuclear debate has arisen over defense of Europe, in contrast with NATO's plan to deploy sites capable of reaching the Soviet Union. Unlike the debate over the neutron bomb, it triggered expressions of moral outrage over a weapon that kills but spares material, but the debate over the missile to pay no attention to the morally greater destructiveness.

The Pentagon says, "We [these missiles] are the warheads as we have strategic forces."

Advocates of the new that, militarily, these weapons required to help counter the up of the SS-20 and other theater nuclear weapons, add to NATO's defense. For deployment of the weapons posed effectively to doubts about U.S. resolve to clear weapons in NATO's

But will these weapons enhance NATO? Will the outlay of money and effort represent the best use of NATO's resources? Henry Kissinger answered these questions in a sense of these questions in a Brussels in September, U.S. reluctance to risk nuclear destruction by using its strategic force urged: "It is imperative finally to develop some military purposes for the theater nuclear forces that are building."

Doctrine

There is little to indicate NATO has developed an believable doctrine for the new weapons for which considering approval. There is little to indicate that weapons will enhance NATO's overall defensive capabilities against a Russian attack.

Imagine an enhanced France believes that a nuclear bomb that bursts over the Union is a weapon produced controlled by the United States according to Soviet doctrine. Khomeini's response will be out attempt to win the world war as quickly as possible, if necessary, by strikes against United States. With this mind, it seems unlikely that NATO would ever use nuclear weapons against Russia.

In One Blow

This threat has been analyzed by France's minister of defense, Gen. Pierre Gallois, summed that "the enormous deployment in progress clearly suffices to destroy NATO's military targets in a single blow."

The probable accuracy of 20 is an estimate that their purpose could be achieved, at least 10 civilian deaths, Gallois believes. He reckons percent of Western Europe emerge unscathed — a number more than what would be left after a conventional war, which, if prolonged, would be the whole of central Europe.

Hard to See

The new NATO proposal to have been designed to overcome political tensions between the United States and NATO allies, and to reassure them. But it is hard to see they can overcome the crisis. NATO's planning for mass — or how they can deter aggressive or coercive plans — starts may develop in the new balance of military forces. It is equally unclear the present credible deterrence laid by Kissinger — that we do not have a military purpose to use of NATO's theater nuclear forces.

S.T. Cohen, a nuclear physicist, performed the study that development of the enhanced theater warhead, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

JANUARY 1980

American Exchange Options

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

[illegible]

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	15	P	FERRY	MADRID	10	P
AMSTERDAM	9	F	Rain	MILANI	27	F
AMSTERA	18	F	N.A.	MILAN	7	F
ATHENS	14	F	Cloudy	MOSCOW	19	F
BAGDAD	14	F	Cloudy	MUNICH	9	F
BERLIN	13	F	Fair	NEW YORK	-1	F
BIRMINGHAM	8	F	Ferry	NICE	-13	F
BUCKHART	9	F	Ferry	OSLO	-7	F
BUDAPEST	8	F	Ferry	PARIS	10	F
CASABLANCA	17	F	Fair	PRAGUE	8	F
CHICAGO	9	F	Ferry	RIO DE	12	F
COSTA DEL SOL	31	F	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	F
DUBLIN	25	F	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	-22	F
DUNEDIN	5	F	Rain	TOKYO	2	F
FLORINCE	18	F	Rain	TORONTO	20	F
FRANKFURT	8	F	Overcast	TURIN	13	F
GENEVA	9	F	Cloudy	TURIS	14	F
HAWAII	-2	F	Cloudy	VICTORIA	9	F
HONOLULU	29	F	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	F
STANBUL	14	F	Fair	WASHINGTON	10	F
LAS PALMAS	22	F	Overcast	ZURICH	1	F
LEISLER	7	F	Ferry			
LONDON	15	F	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	23	F	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 a.m. and Hawaii at 12:00 p.m. and Los Angeles at 2:00 p.m. GMT.)

"I've received some good 'worst' entries so far," he added — "pet rocks, a toilet seat that plays the Ohio State fight song, a pornographic ash tray given to a 60-year-old couple . . ."

THOSE ARE NICE MITTENS... BE CAREFUL, NOT TO LOSE THEM, OR YOU WON'T GET ANY PIE!

THE THREE LITTLE KITTENS!

!!! / ??? / ?

HAVEN'T YOU EVER HEARD OF THE THREE LITTLE KITTENS? GOOD GRIEF!

LITERARY REFERENCES ARE WASTED ON WOODSTOCK...

IF I GAIN A POUND OR TWO, I CAN'T GET INTO MY CLOTHES.

I HAVE THAT PROBLEM ALL THE TIME.

WHAT DO YOU DO ABOUT IT?

I BUY BIGGER CLOTHES!

EVERYONE OUT FOR FOOTBALL!

I SAID EVERYONE OUT, BEETLE!!

BOY, IS HE OUT *Nox Walker*

GO ON, SAY WHAT YOU'RE THINKIN' — AN ADULT MAN GOIN' OUT TO PLAY BALL.

I'M NOT THINKIN' THAT AT ALL.

OH, WELL... THAT'S ALL RIGHT THEN

A BIG KID GOIN' OUT TO PLAY BALL. MAYBE —

12-10

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HAVING RECEIVED A FRANTIC PHONE CALL FROM MRS. LAMBER, DR. REX MORGAN HURRIES TO MAKE A HOUSE CALL.

DID YOU PUT A COUPLE OF THROW-AWAY SYRINGES IN THE BAG, JUNE'S?

YES—
AS WELL AS
THE AMPULES OF
MEDICATION
YOU WANTED!

MEANWHILE

SHE'S LOCKED IT, MRS. LAMBER!

WE'LL WAIT UNTIL DR. MORGAN GETS HERE, WANDA! WE'LL KNOW WHAT TO DO!

PLAYBOY
ENTERTAINMENT
MAGAZINE

SOME GREAT THEATRE GOING ON OUTSIDE, MICHAIL. THE BOUNCERS ARE VERY CONVINCING!

I KNOW, HEY YOU GET IT?

WELL, T... MEY! I THOUGHT YOU WERE COMING AS STEVE RUBELL!

NO, I SWITCHED TO JANE DOE. MODA! EQUIVALENT - FAMED FRANCE STEVEN REED.

HEY, MICHAIL, EESH! WHEN IS YOUR SHOW? SHOULD I LET HIM IN?

ARE YOU KIDDING? HE WASN'T AND A HIT IN YEARS! PUSHER HIM UP!

SO WHAT DO YOU HEAR FROM TAMIA?

I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT THAT.

G.B. Trudeau

Saturday's | Jumbles: HOARD GAUGE BEDBUG SEETHE
Answer: How they maintain security at the haunted

12-10

© 1984 Ted Brown

"IS THERE ANYTHING YOU DON'T WANT FOR CHRISTMAS?"

"WE BETTER START A NEW LIST."

By Andrew Birkin. Clarkson N. Potter/Crown.
Illustrated. 323 pp. \$14.95.

Denied Adulthood

freetail and never having shaved, Jimmy stopped growing. At 25, he left Scotland for London and money and flirtations with actresses and a marriage that may never have been consummated. Jimmy never sure — and black moose behind a black moustache. At 37, in Kensington Gardens, he met the first two "lost boys," George and Jack, and began dreaming on their behalf of red Indians, pirates, crocodiles and boys who were birds and could fly.

David was the original lost boy who, in his mother's memory would never grow old. George, Jack, Peter,

as well as brave, amoral as fun to have around. They adulthood, even as Bernie music and art. They were pirate and unsocialized. Peter after all, was "a tragic boy," Bernie. He needed protection, he was divorcing his wife so she had looked up for him. He needed like Henry H.G. Wells and Arthur Wrenro appended in a private letter to the British press that the pings go unreported; the pre the most part, restrained adulthood, as well as adult denied.

Michael — especially the brilliant Michael — and Nicolas Llewellyn Davis were a plethora of Davids. Barrie himself, described by a friend of Michael's in 1919 as an "unhealthy little man" and an "odd, morbid little genius," was the ultimate. He was the one who suggested for cricket and fishing, for all his ability to wiggle his ears and make magic and to philanthropize, he couldn't grow up, and he didn't know how to love.

His notebooks, his novels and his endless revisions of "Peter Pan," so

What are we supposed to *clude*? Birkin refuses to sum does not address himself to 16 years of Barrie's life, at drowning of Michael. Odd as sumed, was Barrie in any way le genius"? It seems to me need "Peter Pan" almost as we need "Oedipus Rex," reasons why we need them be not altogether contradictory.

John Leonard is on the staff New York Times.

By Robert I.

RACHEL CROTTO of New York won the 1979 U.S. Women's Championship at the University of California at Los Angeles with an almost perfect score — 10½ points out of 11 games.

polish, from San Francisco, and Ruth Haring, also of San Francisco, who had finished second in 1974 and 1975, once again came in second, with 8½-2½. Diane Severide of Santa Monica, Calif., who held the championship from 1975 until last year — when she and Croto were co-champions — was relegated to third place this time, with a 7½-3½ score.

Crotto earned her championship by a combination of determination and aggressiveness that had no place for flinching from risks. In the penultimate round, leading her closest rival, Haring, by a full point, she spun an early draw offer and asked a shrewd line of play in an all-out effort to win.

The system beginning with 2 P-Q3 avoids the main lines of the French Defense for the sake of bringing about a King's Indian reversed formation. Its theoretical basis is that Black, already having played 1...P-K3, cannot set up any of the preferable anti-King's Indian variations.

of Black's defense would have been 10 . . . 0-0, Croto prepared for the risky 11 . . . 0-0-0 by 10 . . . Q-B2!? Apparently, she had decided that White would gain nothing by 11 B-B4. P-KR3: 12 P.

KR4, 0-0-0; 13 N-K3? (threatening a breakthrough with 14 NxP17, P-N1; 15 P-K6, N-B1.

Haring's Kingside defensive alignment, culminating in the blockaded move 16 N-N4, limited Black to one tempo line, the KR file, against one tempo, but—

On the other hand, White's mating attack was slow to materialize, and when it finally materialized, it was not as powerful as it could have been.

Final Standings					Ranking	Credits	Points
Player	Won	Lost	Draw	Points			
Crooks	20	8	1	184	17-54	5-33	11 N-34
					27-60	7-34	17-45
					32-62	10-33	18 N-41
					33-67	12-32	19 P-43

Marine	7	1	3	57	17-102	N-33	21-1-24
Severnide	2	3	1	74	17-102	N-33	21-1-24
Strait	5	4	6	6	17-102	N-33	21-1-24
West	4	4	3	74	17-102	N-33	21-1-24
Green	1	2	6	17-102	N-33	21-1-24	
Chase	4	5	2	5	17-102	N-33	21-1-24

Ford	4	7	0	4	10 P-21	C-6	26	26 Q-23
Leland	4	7	0	4	11 Q-21	C-6	26	26 Q-23
Stearns	3	5	2	3	12 P-21	P-21	27	27 Q-23
Gower	3	6	2	3	13 N-21	Q-21	27	27 Q-23
Sokolov	2	2	1	2	14 Q-21	P-21	27	27 Q-23

Player	Final Standings			Points	Rebounds	Assists	Steals
	W	L	Draw				
Chalmers	8	1	0	100	10	10	10
Chalmers	7	2	1	95	10	10	10
Ward	6	3	1	90	10	10	10
Ward	5	4	1	85	10	10	10
Ward	4	5	1	80	10	10	10
Ward	3	6	1	75	10	10	10
Ward	2	7	1	70	10	10	10
Ward	1	8	1	65	10	10	10
Ward	0	9	1	60	10	10	10
Ward	0	10	1	55	10	10	10
Ward	0	11	1	50	10	10	10
Ward	0	12	1	45	10	10	10
Ward	0	13	1	40	10	10	10
Ward	0	14	1	35	10	10	10
Ward	0	15	1	30	10	10	10
Ward	0	16	1	25	10	10	10
Ward	0	17	1	20	10	10	10
Ward	0	18	1	15	10	10	10
Ward	0	19	1	10	10	10	10
Ward	0	20	1	5	10	10	10
Ward	0	21	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	22	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	23	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	24	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	25	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	26	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	27	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	28	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	29	1	0	10	10	10
Ward	0	30	1	0	10	10	10

Near Playoff Roles

Redskins Defeat Bengals, Bears Edge the Packers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP) — The Redskins teamed with Harrison on two touchdowns and John Riggins ran for two scores here today as the Redskins defeated the Cincinnati Bengals, 28-14, in the National Football League action.

The result established a three-point lead for the Redskins in the National Football League East Division with one game remaining in the season. The Redskins defeated the Bengals, who were the Redskins' only opponent in the division, 28-14, in the National Football League action.

The Redskins scored from the 7-yard line in the first quarter when Harrison ran for a touchdown. Riggins ran for a touchdown in the second quarter. The Redskins scored from the 7-yard line in the first quarter when Harrison ran for a touchdown. Riggins ran for a touchdown in the second quarter. The Redskins scored from the 7-yard line in the first quarter when Harrison ran for a touchdown. Riggins ran for a touchdown in the second quarter.

Cowboys Top Eagles at Dorsett Is Hurt

By Dave Brady

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (UPI) — The Dallas Cowboys clinched a spot in the National Football League playoffs yesterday, but have lost Tony Dorsett in the process.

The Cowboys defeated the Philadelphia Eagles, 24-17, and secured a spot in the playoffs. Dorsett, who was injured in the game, is expected to miss the rest of the season.

The Cowboys' victory over the Eagles was a decisive one, with Dallas leading 24-17 at the end of the game. Dorsett's injury was a significant blow to the team's offensive line.

The Cowboys' defense was solid throughout the game, holding the Eagles to 17 points. The team's running game was effective, with several long gains.

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The winning touchdown came with 42 seconds remaining in the first half as Theismann, again under a heavy rush, found Harmon, who bailed his way for the 23-yard score, breaking four tackles on the way.

Bears 15, Packers 14
At Green Bay, Wis., linebacker Tom Hicks scored on a 66-yard interception return with 11:10 to play and Bob Thomas kicked three field goals, leading Chicago to a 15-14 victory over Green Bay as the Bears kept alive their playoff hopes.

The Packers, leading 7-6, had first down at the Bear 30 when quarterback Lynn Dickey, rushed by Mike Hartenstein, lobbed a screen pass intended for Ricky Patton. The 235-pound Hicks intercepted and raced down the right sideline to score behind a blocking convoy led by Doug Plank and Gary Campbell.

The Bears' extra-point attempt was blocked, but Green Bay's Mike McCoy fumbled the ensuing kickoff and Wendell Gaines recovered for the Bears at the Packers 31, setting up a 44-yard field goal by Thomas and a 15-7 lead with 9:25 to play.

Thomas' third field goal was the difference as the Packers struck back to score on a 22-yard pass from Dickey to Paul Coffman with 1:33 to play.

Walter Payton rushed 25 times for 115 yards for the Bears, now 9-6, who safeguarded their sixth victory in their last seven games by recovering three Green Bay fumbles and intercepting two passes.

Dolphins 28, Lions 10
At Pontiac, Mich., the Miami Dolphins, behind the passing of quarterback Bob Griese, scored both times they had the ball in the first quarter and went on to a 28-10 victory over the Detroit Lions to keep their playoff hopes alive.

Griese, getting his first start after being benched for Don Stock, weeks ago, was perfect in the first quarter, completing all six pass attempts for 101 yards and two touchdowns.

On the Dolphins' first possession, Griese drove the team 72 yards in seven plays. He capped the drive by passing 25 yards to Nat Moore at the goal line, and the swift wide receiver left Detroit's Ken Fantetti and Luther Bradley sprawling as he stepped into the end zone.

The victory left Miami at 10-5 in the AFC East. Detroit dropped to 2-13.

Rams 34, Falcons 13
At Atlanta, Wendell Tyler scored a touchdown and set up a field goal with a 60-yard run and Jim Youngblood returned an interception at 49 yards for another score as the Los Angeles Rams routed the Atlanta Falcons, 34-13, and clinched their seventh successive division title.

The Rams, winning their fourth consecutive game to stand 9-6 for the season, registered a 28-point outburst in the second quarter, including three touchdowns in less than five minutes.

Tyler rushed for 138 yards on 18 carries, lifting his season total to 968.

The Rams' defense produced five turnovers during the game, three of those by Nolan Cromwell, and sacked quarterback Steve Bartkowski four times for losses totaling 25 yards.

Cardinals 29, Giants 20
At St. Louis, Otis Anderson ran 9 and 6 yards for touchdowns during a record-setting day by an NFL rookie, helping the St. Louis Cardinals score a 29-20 victory over the New York Giants.

The 22-year-old Anderson exceeded the one-year-old standard of 1,450 rushing yards for a season by an NFL rookie on his third carry. For the day, he carried 29 times for 140 yards to shatter the mark held by the Houston Oilers' Earl Campbell.

Helped by two Giants fumbles and a short punt, St. Louis took a 12-0 lead at halftime on Anderson's first touchdown and field goals of 30 and 25 yards by Steve Little.

Steve Pisarcikiewicz passed 7 yards to Pat Tilley for a Cardinal touchdown in the third quarter. Afterward for the Giants, rookie Phil Simms teamed up with Billy Taylor for touchdown passes of 18, 23 and 23 yards.

For the Cardinals, Anderson scored his second touchdown and Little kicked his third field goal for St. Louis; a 42-yarder.

Seahawks 28, Broncos 23
At Seattle, Steve Largent caught a 43-yard touchdown pass from Jim Zorn with 1:40 remaining in the game to lift the Seattle Seahawks to a 28-23 triumph over the Denver Broncos.

With Seattle trailing, 23-21, Zorn hit Largent behind an all-pro defensive back, Louis Wright, for the winning score as the Seahawks avenged the first meeting between the teams last season when the Broncos rallied from a 24-point deficit in the second half to post a 37-34 victory. Largent faked a move outside, then turned upfield and was all alone down the right sideline.

Largent, who caught two touchdowns passes, needed only 11 yards entering the game to break Wesley Walker's mark last season of 1,169 yards in receptions — the most in the 1970s.

The defeat dropped Denver, 10-5, a half-game behind San Diego in the AFC West, but the Broncos still clinch the division title with a victory in San Diego a week from tomorrow.

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Running back Jim Jensen of the Denver Broncos (white jersey) and defensive back Keith Butler of the Seattle Seahawks sail into the end zone together for a Denver touchdown.

Wenzel First in Women's Race

LIMONE PIEMONTE, Italy, Dec. 9 (UPI) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein mastered a fast, icy track and swept to an impressive victory in the second women's World Cup giant slalom of the season here yesterday, finishing more than a second ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland.

The 23-year-old Wenzel, fifth in the opening giant slalom at Val d'Isere on Thursday, posted the fastest times for both runs on the 1,500-yard-long course with a vertical drop of about 350 yards.

On the first run, Wenzel clocked 1 minute, 10 seconds and 65 hundredths of a second through the 46 gates to lead Hess by 98 hundredths of a second. Wenzel negotiated the second run, through 48 gates, in 1:12.54 for a combined time of 2:22.19.

Hess, third at Val d'Isere, had an aggregate of 2:24.42. Fabienne Serrat of France finished third with 2:25.14, followed by Regina Sackl of Austria, Perrine Pétin of France and Claudia Giordani of Italy.

Marie-Theres Nadig, the World Cup leader, did not complete the first run. She was 73 hundredths of a second back at the intermediate point and missed a gate when trying to attack the second half of the course.

Wenzel, whose victory raised her World Cup points to 66, or 9 points behind Nadig, said, "I didn't push too hard on the second run. I had to safeguard my first place. I didn't want to risk anything."

No member of the U.S. team made the top 10. Christine Cooper was best, sharing 16th place, while Viki Fleckenstein was 18th, Abbi Fisher 29th, Heidi Preuss 36th and Beth Flanders 41st.

World Cup Standings
1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:22.19
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:24.42
3. Fabienne Serrat, France, 2:25.14
4. Regina Sackl, Austria, 2:25.72
5. Perrine Pétin, France, 2:25.92
6. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 2:25.94
7. Irene Eicke, West Germany, 2:25.97
8. Piero Mocini, Italy, 2:26.49
9. Annemarie Moser-Pröbstl, Austria, 2:26.80
10. Regina Hosenwieser, West Germany, 2:27.10

World Cup Standings
1. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 75 points
2. Hanni Wenzel, 66
3. Perrine Pétin, 62
4. Annemarie Moser-Pröbstl, 42
5. Erika Hess, 38
6. Irene Eicke, 35
7. Christy Nelson, U.S., 25
8. Irene Eicke, 22
9. Heidi Preuss, U.S., 18
10. Louise Griesmer, Canada, 16

Spain Reaches Soccer Finals
LIMASSOL, Cyprus, Dec. 9 (Reuters) — Spain became the sixth country to qualify for the finals of the European soccer championship when it beat Cyprus, 3-1, in the final Group Three match here today.

The victory gave Spain nine points from six games and ended Yugoslavia's hopes of making the finals in Italy next year. Yugoslavia finished second in the group with eight points.

Spain went ahead in the fifth minute through Villar and this goal gave the Spaniards the boost they needed to demolish the Cypriots on defense.

Cyprus, without its top striker, Sotiris Kafias, who had been taken to a hospital with stomach trouble, held out until the 43rd minute when Santillana scored.

Cyprus tried hard to get back into the game in the second half but too often relied on individual skills rather than constructive teamwork.

As the half wore on the Spaniards concentrated more on defense but Pivov scored a surprise goal for Cyprus in the 70th minute. This prompted Spain to push forward again and Saura insured the place in the finals with a goal a minute before the end.

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Lake Placid — A Perfect Birthday Gift

VAL D'ISERE, France (IHT) — Zoe Haas, a downhill racer for the Swiss women's ski team, is hoping for the perfect present for her 18th birthday next month, a trip to the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y.

In her case, as her friends tease her, she has two chances: If the Swiss team does not select her, perhaps the Canadian team will. Haas was born in Calgary, Canada, and lived until the age of 5 in Lake Louise, Alberta, where she began to ski at the age of 1½.

"I hold a Swiss passport," she said in a chat here, "but I am told I am also eligible for Canadian citizenship. The Canadian team has never talked to me about asking for them, so it is only a joke really, but I want very much to go to the games so afterward I can have a chance to see where I was born."

Family of Athletes
Her father, Franz, was in Calgary in 1962 as a ski instructor from Switzerland and her mother, Paula, was a swimming instructor from Wales. The family, including Haas' brother Gregory, 16, now lives in Engelberg, Switzerland, near Lucerne.

In addition to the French and German that most Swiss speak, Haas converses in fluent, slightly accented English. "We speak English at home," she explained. "It is the major language in our family." She also studies English in high school, where she is at least two years from graduation.

"As long as I ski for the World Cup team, I don't

have much time to study," she said, "so perhaps it will even be three years before I graduate."

This is her third season with the Swiss team. In her first season, in 1977, she competed in the traditional opening races here and then raced in Europa Cup competition the rest of the year. Last year she remained with the team on the World Cup circuit all season, finishing 49th overall. Her best finish was a seventh place in the race at Lake Placid, which raises her hopes.

Selection Next Month
"Our team officials will name the four downhill contestants near my birthday, Jan. 24," she said. "There are six of us competing for the four places, so it won't be easy for me to make the team, but I am hopeful."

Although she skied an undisputed downhill here, finishing 32d, she was seeded in the first 15 starters. "I gained my seeding by the seventh place at Lake Placid last spring. Maybe our team officials will remember that I did well on the course there."

She described the Lake Placid run as "difficult on the top, especially when it's icy, but on the bottom it's just gliding."

"The Olympic Games would be a thrill," she said, "but for me, I really want to see Canada. My parents still have friends there, people they write to, people who visit us when they come to Europe. It would be a homecoming for me."

—SAMUEL ABT

Kim Triumphs, Comaneci Has Surgery
By Thomas Boswell
FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 9 (UPI) — On the same day that Nadia Comaneci underwent surgery in a Texas hospital, Nelly Kim of the Soviet Union captured the top prize in women's gymnastics; the world all-around championship.

For Kim, who took silver to Comaneci's gold at the 1976 Olympics, it was a night of subdued exultation as she scored consistent 9.85s in all four of her routines to win by a safe margin of 78.65 to 78.35 over Maxi Gnauck of East Germany.

"My exercises were a bit cautious because I could not run the risk of losing the gold medal for my country," said the 22-year-old Kim, a half-Russian, half-Korean athlete. "I was not performing only for myself."

Long Operation
Had Comaneci been here, Kim's consistently high marks would probably not have won the Russian her first world all-around gold. But the Romanian queen of gymnastics was resting in Fort Worth's All Saints Episcopal Hospital after a 75-minute operation to drain an infection on her left hand that had swollen her wrist to twice its normal size.

The minor surgery, termed "precautionary" by the American doctor and Romanian trainer in attendance, was for an infected hair follicle between the thumb and forefinger.

Comaneci, who was given a general anesthetic, had a tube inserted in the wound overnight. Her injury should have no bearing on her fitness for the Olympic Games in Moscow next summer.

Doctors treating Comaneci said today they felt she should remain hospitalized for at least two more days, but the chief of the Romanian delegation to the championships said she and her teammates would fly home early tomorrow.

Alexandru Mogos, the chief of the Romanian team at the championships, signed a release that said he understood he was acting against the advice of the doctors and that he would assume responsibility.

The championships ended on a quiet night in Fort Worth Convention Center as the near-capacity crowd of 10,000 — which had bought its tickets far in advance in hopes of seeing Comaneci — had to settle for watching the dominance of Eastern European women while U.S. females floundered again.

Melita Ruhn of Romania snatched the bronze medal in the

3 Yugoslavs in Top 6

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 9 (IHT) — Pronouncing himself only 80 to 90 percent fit, Ingemar Stenmark unleashed a powerful second run here yesterday to win the first men's giant slalom of the World Cup skiing season.

The victory, by better than half a second, was Stenmark's 12th consecutive in the giant slalom over three seasons. He won the final race of the 1978 season and then swept all 10 giant slalom last season.

The 23-year-old Swede was third after the first run, which, like the second, had a drop of about 400 yards through 55 gates. He said then that he was happy with his performance since he had not yet up to full strength after his fall in downhill practice in September and the subsequent month's rest.

"I still feel only 80 to 90 percent fit," Stenmark explained. He must have had a healthy lunch because he returned from it to record the fastest run of the afternoon for a total time of 2 minutes 37 seconds and 61 hundredths of a second.

Surprise From Yugoslavs
Second, in 2:38.12, was Bojan Krijaz, one of three Yugoslavs in the first six finishers. Third was Hans Enn of Austria, 12 hundredths behind Krijaz, followed by Boris Strel of Yugoslavia and Jacques Luthy of Switzerland tied for fifth place.

The strong showing of the Yugoslavs was a considerable surprise although all three of them have raced well in World Cup competition. The

best American finisher was Eric Wilson in 34th, Billy Taylor in 45th and Pete Patterson in 51st. Of the 86 racers who started, 63 finished.

Stenmark's victory did a lot to soothe the Swedish psyche, which regarded his downhill accident as the worst national disaster since the war with Russia in 1809.

At least Sweden won that war, the argument went, but Stenmark's injury might cost him, and Sweden, the gold medals they both covet at the Olympic Games in February. Stenmark has never won an Olympic gold medal, finishing third in the giant slalom in 1976.

Not Very Funny
Since his fall he has been badgered by the press to renounce further adventures in the downhill, at least until the Olympics.

At news conferences here for Swedish reporters and selected photographers, Stenmark was asked again if he would try the downhill.

"No," he said, according to translators, "I doubt if I will ever do it again."

The answer was considered too vague and the question was repeated more forcefully. "No," he said, "I will never do it again."

He did not add, as he did when the question was asked last week, "and if I do, I promise never to fall again."

He seems to have learned that Swedes do not consider remarks like that funny.

World Cup Standings
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:37.61
2. Bojan Krijaz, Yugoslavia, 2:38.12
3. Hans Enn, Austria, 2:38.24
4. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 2:39.02
5. (tied) Jean Kohnen, France, 2:40.07
6. (tied) Jacques Luthy, Switzerland, 2:40.71
7. Jorle Holsten, Norway, 2:41.47
8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:41.73
9. Frank Wörz, West Germany, 2:42.07
10. Christian Ortengren, Austria, 2:42.17

Comaneci's final minutes when her solid 9.8 performance on the balance beam gave her 78.325 and nudged her past Maria Filatova of Russia. Filatova had only herself to blame since she fell off the uneven bars while doing a relatively simple exercise.

Kim's victory could not have been more atypical of the competition as a whole. At 22, the 5-foot-2 Kim was not only the oldest competitor, but at 104 perfectly proportioned pounds she had more than twice the heft of some of her rivals.

While many of the Eastern European teenagers looked pinched, dour and perhaps chemically arrested in their development, Kim was vivacious, powerful and bursting with genuine smiles.

